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PRICE TWO CENTS

## CHANCELLOR IS CENSURED BY THE REICHSTAG

German Parliament Adopts Two  
Motions Expressing Dissatisfac-  
tion With Alsace Position  
of Herr Bethmann-Hollweg

## IMPUTATIONS DENIED

Official Defends His Attitude,  
Declaring There Is No Second  
Government—Kaiser Enters  
Case and Result Is Awaited

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

BERLIN—The difficulties caused by the disturbances in Alsace came to a head yesterday in the Reichstag, when by 293 votes to 54 a virtual vote of censure was passed on the imperial chancellor, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg. The minority was composed entirely of Conservatives, all the other parties voting in the majority.

Two motions expressing dissatisfaction with the action of the chancellor were introduced respectively by Socialists and Radicals and were passed by the majority indicated. The chancellor, alluding to his previous speech in the Reichstag, warmly defended himself against the attacks which had been made upon him. The members, however, were unmoved by his defense and he spoke amidst considerable uproar and some confusion. The crisis, he admitted, was a grave one because of the danger of a struggle between the army and the people.

It had been declared, he continued, that there was a second government behind the official government, but this was not the case. There was no government but that for which he was responsible to the Kaiser. As for the events in Zabern, the general in command had been ordered to see that nothing illegal took place there, for only by close adherence to law and right would it be possible to again bring about harmony, which had been imperiled.

The defense of the chancellor was followed by a strong attack by Herr Wiell, Socialist representative of Strassburg. The chancellor's harmony he described as surrender to the military authorities. The chancellor himself, in the opinion of the country, had permitted the military cabinet to usurp the government. The order has been sent out from Donaueschingen that the army must be supported, whatever happened, and the result was that the chancellor treated the prospect of a vote of censure by the Reichstag with indifference, with the result that he might learn when estimates came to be considered that he was mistaken.

Interest in the affair has now shifted to Donaueschingen, where the Kaiser is staying with Prince Furstenberg. The chancellor, together with Count Wedel Statthalter of Alsace Lorraine and General Von Deimling, commander of troops in that province, have been summoned there, and the decision of the Kaiser is awaited with the utmost interest.

## MRS. PANKHURST HELD; FOLLOWERS ARE FRUSTRATED

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst's journey to London was stayed yesterday at Exeter, where she was lodged in gaol. The plans of suffragettes to give trouble to the police were frustrated by taking the tender on board of which she was, not to the dockyard, but lower down the coast. Eventually the party crossed Dartmoor in motor cars and drove into Exeter.

## SIR EDWARD GREY AGAIN URGES STEPS FOR PEACE IN THE ULSTER SITUATION

British Foreign Minister at Bradford Says Irish Govern-  
ment Cannot Be Set Up Before 1915 and There Is  
Not Such Immense Hurry to Conclude Negotiations

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—Sir Edward Grey, speaking yesterday at Bradford, made another effort to bring about peace in Ulster. He insisted strongly that the government could not recede from the home rule question but he pointed out that the machinery of home rule could not be set up until 1915 and that therefore there is not such an immense hurry to conclude negotiations as was generally supposed.

If, however, conciliation was, he insisted, to succeed there must be readiness on both sides to participate in it.

## NEW ORLEANS WINS ANNUAL D. K. E. CONVENTION OF 1914

Applications of Cleveland and Indianapolis Presented, Al-  
so an Invitation From President Menocal to Meet in  
Cuba and Delegates Adjourn

As the last piece of business to be taken up by the sixty-seventh annual convention of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity before it adjourned its official session this afternoon New Orleans was chosen for the meeting place of the convention of 1914.

The choice followed eloquent presentations of the claims of two other cities, Cleveland and Indianapolis.

President Menocal of Cuba, who is a Cornell Deke, also sent a communication which was read amid applause, inviting the 1914 convention to Cuba and offering the hospitality of the island.

Part of the closing business consisted

of appreciation on the part of the delegates of the entertainment that had been afforded them in Boston and the work of the committee which had the arrangements for the convention in charge was heartily commended.

Warner Marshall was chairman of the executive committee, and the chairman of the other committees were Kenneth S. Domett of the Wednesday evening reception, E. P. Craig of the convention photograph, Raymond D. Hunting of the theater party, Clarence G. McDavitt of the fraternity dinner, Stuart Walker of the

(Continued on page eight, column four)

## MEN DELTA KAPPA EPSILON HONORS



Left to right—Charles E. Mathewson, president of fraternity; John C. Phelps, University of Illinois, president of convention; James A. Hawes, secretary fraternity council.

## DUBLIN STRIKERS' SPOKESMAN SAYS UNION MUST STAY

Representative, Discussing Nego-  
tiations, Declares Organization  
Never Will Be Surrendered

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

DUBLIN—Negotiations between the Employers Federation and the English labor delegates continue in commercial buildings.

Mr. McKeown at Liberty hall says James Larkin has not yet been summoned back, but that he is in constant touch with Dublin. They will, he declared, never give up their union nor, in certain circumstances, the sympathetic strike, or any other weapon necessary for the preservation of the union. On other points of difference they are not sticklers, but Irishmen must settle them. Tenants were yesterday quietly evicted from 60 houses of the Merchant Warehouse Company.

## M. RIBOT WILL NOT NAME NEW FRENCH CABINET

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

PARIS—M. Ribot, the choice of M. Poincare for a successor to M. Barthou, has declined to form a new ministry. It is nearly two decades since the proposed premier held office and his influence amongst all parties, combined with his conciliatory attitude, would, it was hoped, have enabled him to construct a cabinet which would at all events have lasted until dissolution. M. Caillaux's success in defeating the Barthou cabinet has produced a political situation of extreme difficulty and delicacy. On the very point on which he was defeated, M. Barthou has the support of the Senate, and whoever succeeds him will require some dexterity in reconciling the various parties, which must be held together if the government is to be carried on without immediate dissolution.

## SOUTH WALES RAIL STRIKE IS ON NEW BASIS

First Affecting Dublin Goods, It  
Develops Demand for Eight-  
Hour Day and Ties Up Lines,  
Large Ports and Factories

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—The strike on the South Wales railways, which began in a quiet, small way by the refusal of certain workers to handle Dublin goods, in sympathy with the strikers in the Irish capital, has suddenly flared up into a labor trouble of the first magnitude.

Forty thousand men, it is calculated, are now idle, and the stoppage on the railways is bringing to an end the work at great ports like Swansea and Cardiff, as well as closing down coal mines and tinplate works.

From Carmarthen to Cardiff the railway system is tied up, and the strike which began in the sympathetic refusal to handle Dublin goods is growing into a demand for an eight-hour day and other concessions. Already a certain amount of sabotage has taken place and, though union officials are making every effort to circumscribe the area of the strike, their efforts so far have not been particularly successful.

This particular outbreak has come to strengthen the hands of James Larkin in his fight with English labor leaders. The latter recognize that a successful termination of the strike in Dublin is essential to them, and they are making every effort to be successful in bringing this about. The Welsh strike at the critical moment has increased their difficulties and has by no means improved the chance of making peace in Ireland, and in this way has strengthened Larkin's position.

Which section of the Labor party will prevail in the present struggle it is too early to say; on one side there is the tempestuous earnestness of the enthusiast, and on the other side the shrewd calculations of the more responsible leaders.

## BUILDING SOON TO BE DEDICATED

LYNN, Mass.—Dedictory exercises will be held in the new administration building of the General Electric Company at the River Works on the evening of Dec. 12. Soon after the offices of the local works, which for years have been at the West Lynn plant, will remove to the new quarters, to be known as building 45. Offices of the heads of departments will be on the first floor; the telephone exchange in the basement. Ernest H. Howe is chairman of the committee arranging for the dedication.

SALEM TO TAX PEDLERS  
SALEM, Mass.—The city council this forenoon decided to cooperate with the Board of trade to regulate temporary vending during the holiday season, by imposing a high license fee. Payment was authorized of \$3840.52, the city's share in the expense of the county in maintaining the Essex and Kernwood bridges.

## TAX ON PHYSICAL VALUATIONS OF RAILWAYS URGED

Wisconsin Commissioner Tells  
New England Officials He Be-  
lieves Method Is Best and  
Other Speakers Agree

## LOCAL SYSTEM PRAISED

The third conference of the association of New England state tax officials was continued at the State House today. William H. Corbin, tax commissioner of Connecticut, and president of the association, acted as chairman, and introduced as the first speaker T. S. Adams of the Wisconsin state tax commission and secretary of the National Tax Association, who gave the meeting the benefit of the results of his experience on the matter of the taxation of public service corporations.

Mr. Adams briefly outlined the three most generally used methods, namely, on the basis of the valuation of physical properties or the ad valorem method, by corporate excess and by gross earnings. He stated that in the state of Wisconsin, the gross earnings method had been abandoned in favor of the ad valorem system, after a four year trial and he, personally, was strongly in favor of the system of taxation based on physical valuation.

Mr. Adams emphasized particularly the necessity for a competent engineering force to help the commissions arrive at the proper valuation and said that while \$60,000 would look rather large to a state legislature for engineering in connection with tax valuation, it amounted to practically nothing when considered in connection with the amount of money involved. Last year in Wisconsin it amounted to about 1 1/2 per cent of the amount received from the largest individual taxpayer.

Francis M. Whitney, attorney for the Western Union Telegraph Company, was in favor of using physical valuation of property as a basis for taxation, but declared that this should be assessed by state authorities and not by local boards.

The auditor of the Southern New England Telephone Company, E. B. Baker Jr., believed that the gross earnings method was the most desirable. He said that in his opinion the ad valorem system was full of dangers to the corporations, was too expensive, and depended too much on the judgment and ability of the tax commissioners. He believed that this system should be very carefully graded, in such a way as to deal fairly with both the large and small corporations.

For the first time in the history of the association, the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad was represented. A. A. Maxwell, Jr., commissioner of land, right of way and taxes for the New Haven, said he was firmly against assessment by local authorities, and urged a system of assessment by competent, central authority.

It was pointed out by W. J. Hobbs, vice-president of the Boston & Maine, that the gross earnings system is not fair in many cases, notably, the Boston & Maine in its present condition. The gross earnings of the company are slightly larger than in previous years, he said, but the net income has become a tender memory. Mr. Hobbs believed that the corporate excess method was the best, and said the value of the property could be based on the market value of the stock.

The Massachusetts system of taxation was praised by the presiding officer of the opening session last night, William H. Corbin, tax commissioner of Connecticut. Mr. Corbin said that all agree that this state has probably the highest standard of municipal service of any in the Union and in order to secure good results in other states a great deal of money is necessary. New England, he said, must be made attractive economically to those who would locate their manufacturing here and utilize its water power.

Others who spoke were: J. F. Mahoney, tax commissioner of Rhode Island; Judge William B. Fellows, secretary of the New Hampshire tax commission; Clement F. Robinson of Portland, Me.; Francis N. Whitney, attorney of the Western Union Telegraph Company; Charles A. Andrews, deputy tax commissioner of Massachusetts; Charles Tobin of the New York tax commission, Fred T. Field, former assistant attorney general of Massachusetts; A. E. Holcombe, treasurer of the National Tax Association, and Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard University.

## WOMAN PRESIDES IN PHONE INQUIRY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Miss Mary E. Bell of Portland, Ore., as special examiner for the government, presided over a federal inquiry into the affairs of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in progress here. The department of justice in the suit charges infringement of the Sherman antitrust law.

Representing the Travelers Protective Association, R. R. Bobbs today presented evidence as to the alleged favoritism to big hotels throughout the country by the so-called "Telephone trust," which permits them to charge rates for local telephone calls.

## ADAMS TO SAIL CUP DEFENDER IN BIG CONTESTS

Treasurer of Harvard University  
Selected as First Amateur  
Skipper Ever to Take Part in  
America Cup Race

## COMES AS SURPRISE

Robert Wales Emmons 2d, manager of the cup defender which is being built at Bristol, R. I., announced today that Charles Francis Adams, 2d, treasurer of Harvard University and one of the best amateur skippers in this country, would be at the wheel of the defender when she met Sir Thomas Lipton's challenger off Sandy Hook in the big races for the America's cup next summer.

Mr. Adams thus becomes the first amateur skipper ever to steer a yacht in the race for the America's cup. He has taken part in a number of international sander races and this summer sailed the

(Continued on page eight, column seven)

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE STIRS REPUBLICANS TO RUSH PLANS

Congressman Rogers Says Mr. Wilson's Direct Primary  
Program May Check Party's Reorganization and  
Urges That a Special Convention Be Called

WASHINGTON—Representative John J. Rogers of Massachusetts is convinced today that a special Republican national convention will be called to change the method of representation. There has been some feeling since the President's message was delivered, Mr. Rogers says, that the administration's direct primaries proposition will put a check on the Republican reorganization plans. The direct primaries will come eventually, Mr. Rogers believes, but he does not think the machinery can be put into shape for the presidential election in 1916.

Mr. Rogers has been urging on Chairman Charles D. Hilles the calling of a national convention and today permits the Monitor to publish some of the correspondence. He recommends to the chairman that the meetings of the na-

## STATE WILL TAKE UP MILTON'S PLEA FOR NEW HIGHWAY

Commission to Give Hearing in  
January on Plan for Twelve-  
Mile Road to Boston

QUINCY, Mass.—As the result of a meeting of the West Quincy Improvement Association last night at which proposals for the construction of a new state highway from Milton to Boston were considered, a public hearing will be held probably by the Massachusetts highway commission in January. The road would be about 12 miles in length, stretching between the New Haven railroad station at East Milton, through the towns of Braintree, Holbrook and Avon, to the Boston line.

The highway would be of material benefit to the heavy traffic passing through Quincy, it was set forth. The present streets are said to be in poor condition for the travel.

Mayor Eugene R. Stone of Quincy, Joseph L. Whitten, president of the city council; John L. Hamilton, president of the Board of Trade; Edward O. Woodward, president of the Wollaston Improvement Association, and Senator-elect F. R. Langlier spoke in favor of the proposition.

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tional committee in Washington Dec. 16 be public and personally asks permission to appear before the committee at a hearing to present his convictions as to the necessity for holding a national convention. The reforms of fundamental importance are four in number, according to Mr. Rogers. They are:

1. Reduction of southern representation to their fair Republican strength.

2. Observance of state primary laws.

3. Organization of the national committee immediately after its membership is chosen and prior to the convention.

4. Minimizing of contests in seating delegates by submitting them to some judicial body.

Mr. Hilles promises to take up the matter of publicity with his committee as soon as it meets.

## BOSTON HOUSEKEEPERS MEET TO DISCUSS EGG CONDITIONS

Representatives of the Housekeepers' League, Boston, and the Fathers and Mothers' Club met this afternoon with Mrs. Edward P. Barry, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor elect, to discuss a boycott on eggs. Mrs. Barry says that the prices on eggs are too high for housewives of any station to buy, and are beyond the reach of the average housekeeper.

Mrs. Schuyler F. Herron of Winchester, chairman of the household economics department of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, said this morning that the subject had been discussed in the committee meetings of the department, and the egg question is to be carefully investigated.

The committee are not yet convinced that the demand is not yet greater than the supply, in which case Mrs. Herron said the prices now set upon eggs would be to a degree legitimate. The object of inquiry by the committee now is whether the cold storage houses are holding back eggs which should be brought forth. The investigators say farmers are selling their eggs direct to the housekeeper and markets consequently are receiving less fresh eggs.

## FOOD HANDLING REFORMS URGED

NEW YORK—Reorganization of the city food handling system is urged by a local association for economic improvement, on a finding in its cost-of-living inquiry that it costs 39 cents to distribute \$1 worth of food here. It has just made public a report showing that 61 cents represents the cost of the food on its arrival at the terminal markets here, while the rest of the consumer's dollar is divided between wholesaler and retailer in the process of getting the food to the consumer's kitchen.

KANSAS CITY—Following the report that Chicago women's organizations were endeavoring to reduce the price of fresh eggs to 32 cents, a dozen merchants in this city assert that they paid last week 34 1/2 cents. From here they assert the eggs are shipped to Chicago brokers who in turn sell them to the retailers in that city. Profits, cost of handling, drayage freight and cost of package is estimated to be easily another 10 cents a dozen.

Merchants in Humboldt, Kan., say that they are receiving orders from San Francisco where they ship directly to the retailer, but declare there has never been a clearing house where they could get together with the eastern retailers.

These men affirm they are confident the retailers are not making an abnormal profit. As to there being an effort to control the price among the storage men, it is pointed out there are many circumstances giving reasons for the assumption, but not enough to arrive at a definite conclusion. Storage eggs were selling there last

## STORY OF PLANT SHOE MACHINE SALE IS HEARD

Sidney W. Winslow Testifies in  
District Court That Jamaica  
Plain Concern Head Offered to  
Sell Apparatus for \$6,000,000

## SAYS FORFEIT ASKED

Witness Also Declares That Price  
Was to Rise \$500,000 a Week  
if He Did Not Take Immediate  
Advantage of the Offer Made

Sidney W. Winslow, president of the United Shoe Machinery Company, told the inside story of the Thomas G. Plant sale to Judges Dodge, Putnam and Brown in the United States district court today in the suit of the government for the dissolution of the company, which it charges with monopoly.

Mr. Winslow said that Thomas G. Plant of Jamaica Plain in 1910 offered to sell him his machines for \$6,000,000, but informed Mr. Winslow that the price would rise \$500,000 a week if he did not take immediate advantage of the trade. He further testified that Mr. Plant wanted a forfeit of \$500,000 posted and certain agreements made before an expert would be allowed to examine the machines on behalf of the company. This forfeit was to go to Mr. Plant in case of no sale, said Mr. Winslow.

Mr. Winslow opened his resumed testimony by telling of his connection with Mr. Plant. Prior to 1910 he had known about Mr. Plant and his factory in Jamaica Plain. He knew that it manufactured women's Goodyear and sole and turn shoes, that it turned out 12,000 pairs of shoes a day. He said that in April, 1910, word came to discontinue the United Shoe machines in the Plant factory.

Shortly afterward Mr. Winslow said he received a communication from Henry B. Endicott, head of the Endicott, Johnston Shoe Company, located in Endicott, New York state. He said Mr. Endicott invited him to a conference at his home in Dedham to discuss the sale of the so-called Plant company. There he met Mr. Plant, who told him about the merits of his machines.

Witness said that Mr. Plant told him of the millions of dollars he had spent on the machines and that he would like to dispose of them. The machines, he said, were classed as the best in the world. He told Mr. Plant he would like to buy the machines, but would like his expert to examine them first.

At this point Mr. Winslow said he left Mr. Plant on the understanding that he would write to say whether the expert would be accepted. He did not hear from Mr. Plant, so on June 23, 1910, he called upon Mr. Endicott, having previously given the name of the expert. He asked Mr. Endicott if Mr. Plant had decided. The latter, he declared, had not agreed to the examination, but proposed that papers be signed so that if infringements were found the United Shoe Company would not bring suit against him.

Mr. Plant, according to the witness, said he believed in building up instead of tearing down, but declared that if the deal was not made he would publish a letter with statements regarding the United Shoe, signed by several lawyers, including Louis D. Brandeis.

Mr. Winslow asserted that he continued to hold out until he saw the machines, and he said a conference was arranged between Messrs. Endicott, Plant and himself. Here it was proposed, he declared, that an option be placed on the machines and if they were not bought after being inspected the option would be forfeited. The price, he contended, had at that time gone up to \$6,500,000 and he was told, he said, that it would be \$7,000,000.

## TITANIC OWNERS URGE HEARING

WASHINGTON—The supreme court was asked today by the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, owner of the Titanic, to advance for early hearing its suit to limit its liability in amount of claims. It seeks exemption or reduction of claims aggregating \$16,925,000 and declares in support of the application to secure quick settlement of liability that many claimants are destitute.



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## Extension of Vote in Italy Gives Aid to Women's Cause

SUFFRAGE GAINS  
SEEN BY WOMEN  
IN FRENCH WORK

Rejection by Chamber of Amendment to the Electoral Reform Bill Not Regarded as a Defeat Because of Admission

## MOVEMENT IN FINLAND

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—A Monitor cable has announced the rejection by the French chamber of the amendment to the electoral reform bill proposing to extend suffrage to women. The fact that such an amendment should have been brought up in the French Parliament is in itself a victory; its rejection, therefore, can hardly be termed a defeat.

The women's movement is spreading in France, though, to a large extent, French women are still indifferent to the subject. Among Frenchmen, besides the usual reasons for hostility to women possessing the vote, is one connected with the fact that though France has no state church, Roman Catholicism is still the religion of the country.

It is argued that political power in the hands of women would mean political power in the hands of priests, and it was curious to note that the amendment to the electoral reform bill in favor of women was supported not only by the Socialists but by the clerical members of the right.

The extension of the vote in Italy to so large a proportion of the male population should have a good effect on the women's movement in that country. The Socialists have placed woman suffrage in the forefront of their program, so that the Italian people will have many opportunities of becoming more familiar with the subject.

In Finland an attack on the women's movement made by Dr. Granholm is answered by Miss Dagmar Neovius in the columns of the *Finsk Tidning*. The doctor had stated that during the five years 1908-1910 the moral stamina of the people of Finland had not improved. Miss Neovius states in reply that on the contrary the condition of Finland in this respect is superior to what is shown by statistics to be that of France and Germany.

The doctor stated in his attack that the young people of Finland had been more undisciplined since the Finnish women had the vote. To this Miss Neovius remarks that as statistics are not published on such a subject, it is



Nomination of England and Wales sheriffs—Scene in lord chief justice's court during ceremony

impossible to make any definite statement, but that there is no reason for supposing that the young people of Finland are any worse than those of other countries where women have not got the vote.

PERSIA IN DOUBT  
ON THE PLANS TO  
CALL PARLIAMENT

(Special to the Monitor)  
TEHERAN, Persia—A meeting composed of prominent politicians and ecclesiastics was held recently at the palace to discuss with the recent questions relating to the Parliamentary elections. No decision with regard to the date of the summoning of the Majlis would appear to have been reached, and it is doubtful whether the elections can be held this year.

The summoning of a Majlis is viewed in many quarters with considerable apprehension. It is regarded as unwise to risk a repetition of the scenes of 18 months ago.

ICELAND BILL TO  
PROTECT WHALES

(Special to the Monitor)  
REYKIAVÍK, Iceland—A bill for the local protection of whales has been passed by the Althing, the Icelandic Parliament. This bill will come into operation in November, 1914, and will continue until 1925.

The King of Denmark's sanction to the bill has not yet been received, but there is little doubt that it will be given. It is thought that the law will not affect Norway, where the whaling trade has greatly decreased during the past few years.

INDIA COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT  
PROGRESS SHOWN BY OFFICIAL

(Special to the Monitor)  
CALCUTTA, India—In closing the Indian cooperative conference at Simla, Sir Robert Carlyle, the home member of the government of India, reviewed the progress made by the movement during the past year, and stated that during the period named the loans advanced to members have increased by an crore of rupees (nearly \$270,000) while the membership of societies in India has increased by 160,000 to a total membership of 873,000.

Including the families of members, he said, there must now be 3,000,000 people directly interested in cooperative societies, while the total population benefited is much greater. Where the cooperative movement is strong the money lender who wishes to keep his clients has to reduce his rate of interest, and to show some consideration for his clients. Taking this into account, at least 6,000,000 people are now benefited

BALKANS PEACE FOR PRESENT  
FORECAST IN AUSTRIA CAPITAL

Servia Hands Over a Number of Cities to Montenegro and Thus Frees Herself From Disputes Over Debatable Tract, at Same Time Paying Neighbor for Aid

(Special to the Monitor)  
VIENNA, Austria—The political barometer points to peace and consolidation in the Balkans, for the present at least. Those who live in the near vicinity of the small states which form the danger zone of Europe, know best how to appreciate such prognostications, but for the instant they appear sound.

The diplomatic world in Vienna is somewhat amused at the clever deal lately accomplished by Servia, who has handed over a number of cities which boast a mixed or purely Albanian population to Montenegro, wishing to free herself from the disputes which may ensue from the possession of this debatable tract, and feeling that the mountain-dwelling Montenegrins are better fitted to deal with the question.

They have thus compensated their little neighbor royally for her assistance during the war, and put themselves beyond the risk of continuous border disputes. The Serbs are the only race in the Balkans who have as yet been able to bear sudden success without losing their heads, and may be congratulated on the moderation which they have shown during the recent crisis.

The visit of King Ferdinand of Bulgaria, first to Hungary and then to his brother, Philip of Coburg, who is at present in residence in his palace on the Selerstade, is not regarded as a pleasure trip. It is believed that important political changes are pending in Bulgaria, and although it is impossible to get any facts, the constant conferences between the King and Count Berchtold can point to no other conclusion. His being received by the Emperor was a matter of course, as the Emperor Franz Josef is always the essence of loyalty, and would

be especially gracious toward a fellow monarch who has fallen on troublous times. Austria is the residence of quite a number of pretenders and claimants to thrones, for it is one of the countries where blue blood counts for everything and mere riches for absolutely nothing.

What will be the end of the struggles of the Russophiles and Austrophiles in Bulgaria cannot be anticipated at present, but it is known that the conflict between the two parties is very fierce. At present the scales have fallen in favor of Austria and the triple alliance, but how long this will be the case cannot be easily predicted. As the map stands at present Roumania and Turkey are under Austrian influence, not counting the new land of Albania which is simply a creation of Austria.

Servia and Montenegro are children of Russia and to them must be reckoned the multitude of Slavs within the Austro-Hungarian empire, who are not with the Austro-German or Hungarian Magyars at heart, but with the peoples of their own race across the border. Thus the line taken by Bulgaria is very important, especially as Greece, as a nation, throws in her lot with Servia and remains her faithful ally, in spite of the connection with Germany, to whom she looks for counsel, but with whom the alliance may be considered rather as an arrangement based on dynastic grounds and as having its very solid foundation in the near relationship of two reigning families, than on political considerations.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY MINISTER  
TO MEXICO PLANS FOR TRIP

(Special to the Monitor)  
VIENNA, Austria—There is some perturbation in official circles in Vienna as to how the new Mexican minister who has just been appointed by Austria-Hungary will reach his destination. Baron Koloman Kanja von Kanya, a Hungarian aristocrat of excellent birth, is well known not only in his own country but far beyond its borders and has been made responsible in many ways for the official policy of this country during the recent crisis.

The minister is a man of very quick and vivid temperament. Among those who know him well he ranks as one of the cleverest diplomatists of his generation. He has risen with almost unparalleled rapidity in his official career, and his quick comprehension of facts and clear view of the relative importance of events have enabled him to fill one of the most difficult posts in the diplomatic service, that of chief of the press bureau in Vienna, with great success, during a very difficult crisis.

Baron Kanja has never hesitated to act in the interests of his country, and has carried this fervid patriotism to lengths which have placed him in many an awkward predicament. A sudden change of policy has often forced him to disavow his own predictions, and rather

COUNTY SHERIFFS  
FOR ENGLAND AND  
WALES ARE NAMED

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—The chancellor of the exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, presided at the nomination, in the lord chief justice's court of gentlemen for the office of sheriff for the counties of England and Wales.

With Mr. Lloyd George, who wore the black and gold robes of his office, were the lord chief justice, Mr. Justice Bray, Mr. Justice Lush, and Mr. Justice Bailhache. Sir John Macdonell, the king's remembrancer, read out the list of names, a good deal of amusement being caused by the efforts of the judges to pronounce the Welsh names.

Mr. Justice Lush's attempt at pronouncing the name of a Welsh village was received by Mr. Lloyd George with a nod and smile of approval but other attempts caused him much amusement.

SOUTH AFRICAN  
OSTRICH FEATHER  
PRICES HOLD UP

(Special to the Monitor)  
CAPE TOWN, South Africa—Professor Duerden, a learned authority on ostrich farming, has recently remarked that the demand for ostrich feathers has grown with the supply. There has never been an excess of feathers, every one produced has been sold.

Notwithstanding the attempts of other countries to establish the industry, the whole of the ostrich feathers produced outside South Africa probably do not amount to 10 per cent of the total supply. The professor does not fear competition, holding that immediately prices fall below the present satisfactory level, farmers will turn their attention to other stock, and up will go prices again with the scarcity of supply.

In any case, South Africa with its cheap land and labor has nothing to fear from the competition of countries where the cost of farming is much higher.

SUBMARINE FOR  
JAPAN LAUNCHED

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—At Messrs. Schneider & Co.'s yards at Chalon-sur-Saone, a submarine built by that firm for the Japanese government was launched in the presence of the Japanese ambassador in Paris, Baron Ishii, Baroness Ishii, several Japanese officers and embassy officials, and M. E. Schneider.

A lunch followed the ceremony at which the Japanese ambassador expressed the confidence which the Japanese navy would place in the new unit. Baron and Baroness Ishii are making a stay at the Chateau de la Verrière as guests of M. and Mme. Schneider, in order that they may inspect the Creusot factories.

FINANCIERS OF  
RUSSIA IN PARIS

(Special to the Monitor)  
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia—In connection with the Russian prime minister's visit to Paris, M. Davidoff has also left St. Petersburg for that city. It is stated that the directors of nearly all the important banks in St. Petersburg have gone to Paris for the purpose of holding a meeting of financiers to consider the unification of the present Russian railway loans and to discuss other financial questions of interest.

FRANCE OFFERED  
A MARS PORTRAIT

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France—The Fine Arts committee have been offered a portrait of Mademoiselle Mars, the famous French actress, by Girodet-Trisson. The picture will be placed either in the Petit Palais or in the Musée Carnavalet. Mademoiselle Mars was especially famous for her interpretation of the characters of Molière and Marivaux.

ASKWITH BOARD  
REPORT TRIAL IS  
URGED IN DUBLIN

Irish Homestead Writer Says State Has Set Up a Tribunal Which Has Given Its Judgment on Strike Conditions

## POSITION OF THE MEN

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON—In a letter to the Times George W. Russell, editor of the Irish Homestead, who as a writer on social subjects over the initials "A. E." is so well known, makes an appeal to the citizens of Dublin to consider the ultimate effect of the policy of the masters.

What, he asks, has been got by the resolute refusal of the employers to meet the only body with which negotiations can be carried on? Have they proved their wisdom? Are we any nearer a settlement? Are not the forces on the side of labor becoming more resolute and exasperated week by week? Nobody in Dublin, he goes on, seems to realize the gigantic power the masters have challenged.

These people seem to read nothing, to know nothing, or think nothing of what is happening with respect to labor elsewhere in the world. They do not know that organized labor has become one of the great world powers. In Great Britain the press, representing all parties, unites in condemning the policy of the employers. What is the position of the men? They have declared always that they wanted arbitration boards, such as exist in hundreds of industrial centers. They are prepared to keep agreements which have been entered into after frank discussion, but not those into which they consider they are forced.

Turning to the question of the Irish press, Mr. Russell says that if the Dublin journals had not been so manifestly biased on the side of the employers, reporters would not have come to regard their work, not as the true gathering of strike news, but as the making of a case against the men.

"I am charged," Mr. Russell continues, "with being a revolutionary; I who, for seven or eight years past have, week by week, been expounding an orderly evolution of society. I am charged with being against religion; I, the sole poet of my generation who has never written a single poem which did not try to express a spiritual mood. But I am not with those who wish to bring about in Ireland a peace of God without any understanding. And I and all free spirits will fight with all our power against the fanatics who would bludgeon us into their heaven, to bow to their savage conception of a deity.

"The deity of an infuriated bigot, call him by any holy name they choose, is never anything but the old adversary who can put on outwardly the whole armor of God. What I say here of the hooligans of religion in Dublin, I will say with equal sincerity of the hooligans of religion in Belfast. But I do not wish," he continues, "to explain or defend myself, but to point out the danger of allowing the present policy to continue.

"The Irish people are a gentle people, but history is thronged with evidence that in long-exasperated men, suffering from real or fancied injustice, gentleness turns to ferocity. I ask whether it is most likely agreements will be kept and good work done if the men are starved into submission, or if such agreements are made after most open interchange of opinions? The state has set up a tribunal which has given its judgment. Ought not public opinion to insist on the recommendation of the Askwith committee being tried? Dublin," Mr. Russell says in conclusion, "seems to be stumbling darkly and blindly to a tragedy, and the silence of those who foresee and do not speak is a crime."

UNIVERSITIES IN  
SWITZERLAND TO  
LIMIT RUSSIANS

(Special to the Monitor)  
ZURICH, Switzerland—The recent edict issued by the Prussian government, limiting the admission of Russian students to the Prussian universities has had the effect of turning their attention to the Swiss universities.

The authorities at Berne had been compelled some time ago to adopt measures to protect native students from being excluded from their own university, and now it has been found absolutely necessary to take similar steps at the university in Zurich.

At the commencement of the winter term, there were such an enormous number of Russian students seeking admission that the university administration gave orders that no more Russians were to be allowed to matriculate. Even the largest auditoriums are thronged to such an extent that students stand by the dozens against the walls, and the Swiss students can find no seats unless they have applied for them in good time.



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## AT THE THEATERS

## BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Whip," 7:45.  
CASTLE—"The Little Minister," 2:10, 8:10.  
COLONIAL—"Lady of the Slipper," 8.  
HOLLIS—Mme. Nizimova, 8:10.  
KUTH—Vardine, 8:10.  
MAJESTIC—"Believe Me, Xantippe," 8:25.  
PARK—"Stop Thief," 8:30.  
PLYMOUTH—"The Broad Highway," 8:10.  
SHUBERT—"A Thousand Years Ago," 8.

## BOSTON CONCERTS

Friday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m., Miss Estelle Neuhaus, pianist, and J. Howe Clifford, reader.  
Saturday, Jordan hall, 3 p. m., recital by Miss Kathleen Parlow, violinist, and Wilhelm Bachaus, pianist; Steinert hall, 3 p. m., lecture recital by Mme. Antonette Szimonski.  
Sunday, Symphony hall, 3:30 p. m., recital by Fritz Kreisler, violinist.

## BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

Friday, 8 p. m., first American production of *Fever's "Mona Vanna."*  
Saturday, 2 p. m., "Faust"; 8 p. m., "Tosca."  
Sunday, 8 p. m., vocal concert by Boston Opera artists.

## NEW YORK

ASTOR—"Seven Keys to Baldpate."  
BELASCO—David Warfield.  
BOTH—"The Great Adventure."  
COHAN—"Potash and Perlmutter."  
CORT—"Peg o' My Heart."  
EMPIRE—Miss Ethel Barrymore.  
GLOBE—"Mardi Gras."  
HARRIS—Louis Mann.  
HUDSON—"Gen. John Regan."  
KNICKERBOCKER—"Raguel."  
LIBERTY—"Sweetheart."  
LITTLE—"Prunella."  
LYCEUM—Miss Elsie Ferguson.  
NEW AMSTERDAM—"The Little Cafe."  
REPUBLIC—"Temperamental Journey."  
SHUBERT—"The Poor Little Rich Girl."  
THIRTY-NINTH—"At Day."  
WALLACKS—Cyril Maude.  
WEST END—Henrietta Crosman.

## CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Younger Generation."  
FINE ARTS—Repertory.  
GARRICK—William Rodge.  
LAKELAND—"A Trip to Washington."  
LYCEUM—"Stop Thief."  
PONTIAC—"The Poor Little Rich Girl."  
STUBBAKER—Miss Emma Trentini.



# Experts Help to Improve Condition of Irish Farms

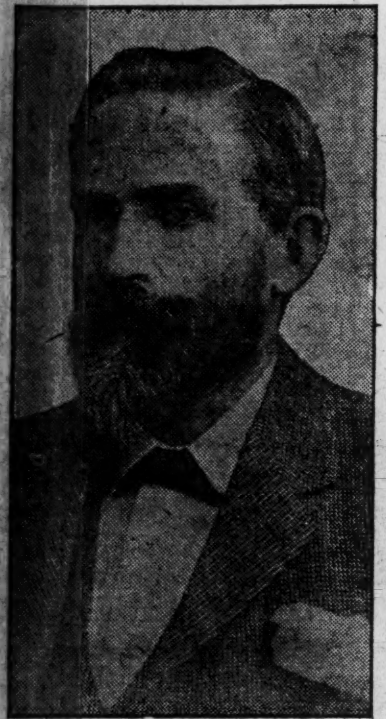
## AGRICULTURE IN IRELAND IS AIDED BY DEPARTMENT

Right Hon. T. W. Russell, M. P., Vice-President of Organization, Tells of Funds for Education and Improvement

## MORE FRUITS GROWN

(Special to the Monitor)  
DUBLIN, Ireland.—A representative of The Christian Science Monitor was kindly received by the Right Hon. T. W. Russell, M. P., the vice-president of the department of agriculture and technical instruction for Ireland, who gave an account of some of its work, for the Monitor.

Before the department was formed, by act of Parliament in 1899, Mr. Russell



(Copyright by Chancellor, Dublin)  
THE RT. HON. T. W. RUSSELL, M. P.  
(Specially signed for The Christian Science Monitor)

said, the assistance given by the state to agriculture and industries was of a rather "chaotic" character. Sir Horace Plunkett was its first vice-president, "and built better than he knew," said Mr. Russell, who succeeded him and has had long experience of the industrial and political life of Ireland.

This department is quite unlike all other government departments in Ireland, first because its real head is its vice-president. Secondly, although everything is under the direction of the vice-president, the real control of the finances rests with the agricultural board—a body with 12 members, two thirds elected by the county councils and one third by the department, with the vice-president as chairman. This body can initiate nothing but can veto anything. As a matter of fact it has only once exercised the veto, but it prevailed in that case, though it was a case forced on by the cattle, long before my time, said Mr. Russell.

This board is in turn advised by the council of agriculture, whose 103 members are two thirds elected by the county councils, and one third nominated by the department. The council is an advisory body also. In each county there is a committee of agriculture elected by the county councils, and through three committees from £50,000 to £80,000 are annually distributed in grants.

## Funds for Counties

This sum is voted in proportion to the valuation and agricultural property of the county, and a local rate struck by each committee according to its needs is added. This makes a county fund for agricultural purposes. No county, therefore, gains at the expense of another. The members of the committee are country gentlemen, clergymen, farmers and business men, and schemes are drawn up by them, with the advice of the department, for the improvement of live stock, etc., and to be fair they must include the needs of the small landholders, who form the majority in the community.

The county fund is spent, subject to the control of the department, on instruction in agriculture in industrial and commercial work, and domestic economy for girls, from butter making to lace making and embroidery; also in grants to local shows, in prizes for well-kept farms, gardens and houses, and in many other enterprises for the bettering of country life. This gives a slight idea of the far reaching work of the department, which goes on morning, noon and night all over Ireland, advising, encouraging and teaching, and raising and spending money.

The funds which the department has to spend come to it mainly from a sum of money with which it was endowed at its inception.  
When Mr. Goschen was chancellor of the exchequer he made a very far reaching change in the finances of the country, which produced a sum of money which was usually called the "whiskey money." It was divided between Eng-

land, Scotland and Ireland. England frittered it away in grants to different educational schemes, and Scotland spent it in much the same way, but Ireland "sat down" on her share of the money, which accumulated into the quarter of a million with which the department was endowed, and which pays for much of its work.

It is sometimes said that Ulster has not had fair play, that more money has been spent on the other three provinces. Really Ulster has had more than her share. Taking the expenditure on higher agricultural education, in Cavan, the Ballyhaish College cost £6000 as well as £19,000 for the land, another school in Antrim cost £11,000 and this was handed over to the county committee fully equipped. The Strabane school just about to be opened is costing £9000 and will be managed by the department with a local advisory committee from the counties of Tyrone, Derry and Donegal. They have been a great success and farmers' sons have learned up-to-date farming.

## School for Girls

The Ulster dairy school for girls at Cookstown, which cost £2000, is always full and there is a waiting list of 50 or 60. In all £50,000 has been spent on this form of education in Ulster, but there is no school in Leinster. Munster's school at Clonakilty and Connaught's at Athenry have great difficulties to contend with, but are doing well, and the Munster dairy school, taken over from the national board, is famous for the instruction which it has turned out. "The Glasnevin College near Dublin and that magnificent building you see there," said Mr. Russell, pointing to the new Royal College of Science to be seen through his window, "they are for all Ireland."

The vice-president has been accused of "running the department as a branch of the United Irish League," but he points to the fact that he is, although of Scottish birth, an Ulsterman himself, and has represented South and North Tyrone in Parliament for nearly 30 years. Ulster has not a shadow of reason to fear that it will not be represented in the future on the council. Neither central nor county funds can be manipulated.

Turning to the success of the various schemes, the development of fruit growing has been enormous. From an export of £40,000 in the year 1904 it has grown to £150,000. Although the valleys of the Suir and Blackwater, in the south, would seem to have better climatic conditions than anything in the north, the valley of the Bann in the north has eclipsed them. The south is following with the help of grants in aid. Standard packages for the proper marketing of fruit have been established and the department officers go on ahead and prepare a market, as well as seeing after the fruit in transit.

Supplies for the early potato market are now successfully raised in suitable places in the counties of Cork, Waterford, Wexford and Sligo, where it has been found that they are ready nearly as soon as the Jersey potatoes, and by using the right seed and manure and raising an after crop of broccoli as much as £20 an acre can be made.

## Cattle Improved

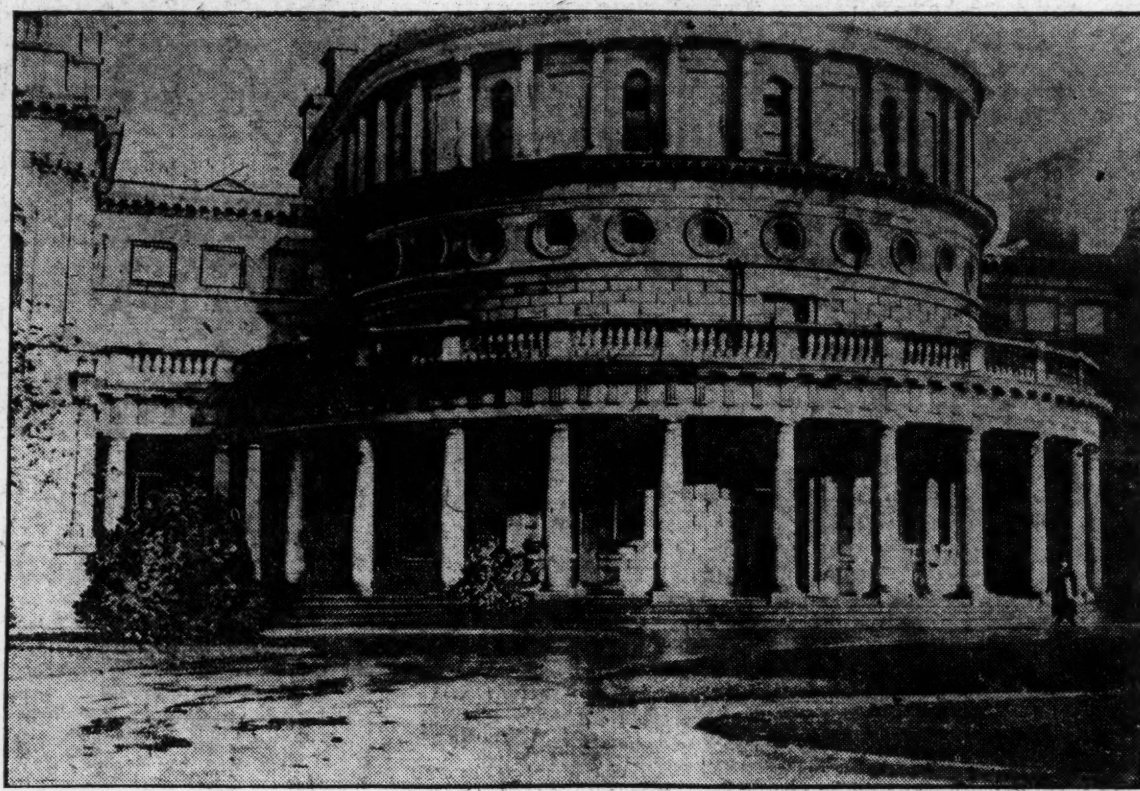
Another success is in the improvement in the breed of cattle which has been commented on by many of the leading salesmen in England and Scotland. A strict supervision is kept over every animal which is shipped. Horse breeding has also been cared for, but "the men who breed horses are very difficult to deal with."

The poultry industry is another improvement, the breeds are improved beyond recognition. In fact Ireland has a poultry producing country has come to the front so much that the world's poultry conference may be held there in 1915. Any department which did not keep the needs of the small cultivator in mind, would fail. Small industries called the "breakfast table commodities" are the wealth of the small people. In the last 10 years £105,000,000 worth of these commodities have been exported, and the export value for the last year was £13,000,000.

The department officer in each county (in some counties there are four) is coming to be looked upon as a friend of the people. He visits the farmer and explains, advises and teaches without any charge, he helps to select the machinery, seeds and manure, and stands behind the countryman when bad seed and worthless fertilizers have to be refused. Often he will induce a farmer to let him cultivate a portion of his farm, where the passerby can see it, as a "demonstration plot" for new methods, and the good results of his advice can then be measured.

This plan was tried in Achill island, but the Achill man was not in the least impressed. It was just "the government money" he thought, but now that the island is passing into the hands of the tenants, the result will be different, for once a man owns his farm everything becomes different. The passing of the landlord and tenant system has been the salvation of Ireland. Arthur Young's famous saying that the magic of ownership turns sand into gold has received fresh confirmation since the passing of the landlord system.

The work of the agricultural and technical instruction department is not "just round the corner," it is full steam ahead and is far in advance of that of England and Scotland. Fifteen years ago technical instruction of an industrial type had no existence. But now £206,000 a year is spent upon it and every town and large village has its technical school. Belfast has admittedly the finest technical school in the kingdom, with £11,000 a year spent on it by the department, managed by the local au-



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

National Library of Ireland, Dublin, in department of agriculture and technical training

thority, and with 6000 pupils in its classes. In Dublin a fine school has just been built and opened in Rathmines, but here the instruction has been switched off to supply the needs of the locality, i. e., commercial education and domestic science.

## Domestic Economy

Domestic economy in all its branches is thoroughly taught at Kilmacud Training College, near Dublin. Many of the instructresses for the poultry, laundry, cooking, sewing and housework classes which are held in every county are trained here.

The department is also the forestry and fishery authority for Ireland. Its work in the first case may be seen in its forestry school and demonstration forest at Avondale, county Wicklow, in the estates which it has purchased from the estates commissioners to prevent the timber being cut down and sold, and in the thousands of acres which it is engaged in planting all over the country. No tree upon a holding purchased under the land purchase acts can be cut down without the authority of the department.

The fishery operations at the present time are chiefly remarkable for the passing of the sailing boat, and the arrival of the motor. A great change is taking place and the department lend money to the fishermen to supply the necessary instruction.

Besides all these schools and colleges the department has charge of the National Library, the Museum of Science and Art, the National Gallery, the Metropolitan School of Art and the Royal Botanic Gardens. Ireland has now come to be looked upon as the training ground for inspectors and instructors for all the British dominions. The English department comes for advice and asks for trained inspectors. "We do not take off our hats to any of them," said the vice-president. There are over 300 men and women teaching under the department.

Speaking of cooperative work, "We have nothing to do with it," Mr. Russell said. "There is plenty of room for that, too, in Ireland, and no one here has any objection to raise. There are all sorts of men, and all sorts of help is needed. What we have resisted is state endorsement to teach cooperative work. It would in time abolish the small country shopkeeper, and it is not fair to use the taxes which he helps to pay to annihilate him. No doubt cooperation has a great future before it, but let us keep the department clear to do its own work for the sake of peace."

"Larkin wants to abolish the employers, and the Irish Agricultural Cooperative Society to do away with the shopkeepers. I sometimes wonder where do the rest of us come in?" Mr. Russell said, laughing.

## ULSTER ARROGANT IN ITS CLAIMS SAYS T. P. O'CONNOR

(Special to the Monitor)  
ABERDEEN, Scotland.—T. P. O'Connor, M. P., addressing a Liberal meeting at Aberdeen recently, said that with regard to home rule, up to the close of the session the Orangemen were over and over again challenged to answer the question as to whether their demand was that Ulster should get special treatment or that it should not only have special treatment but should have the right to stand in the way of the rest of Ireland.

At first they could not get an answer to these questions, but now it would appear that if four counties were excluded, then Ulster would no longer stand in the way of home rule for the rest of Ireland.  
What he had to say in regard to this was that it was both grotesque and arrogant for Ulster to claim a right to dictate to the rest of Ireland. He believed that 10 or 15 years after the Irish Parliament had been established, the men of the two races and creeds, north and south, would shrug their shoulders and laugh and joke together over all the bogies that now figured so largely.

## DUBLIN STRIKE ISSUES SAID TO BE SMOTHERED IN WORDS

Secretary of British Trades Union Parliamentary Committee Declares Solution of Situation Possible if the Light of Reason Were Allowed to Shine on It

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—In view of the continued deadlock in the position in Dublin, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor called recently on C. W. Bowerman, M. P., secretary of the Trades Unions parliamentary committee, at the offices of the committee in Aldwych, Strand.

Mr. Bowerman received the Monitor's representative most cordially and said that he fully appreciated the good work that was being done by The Christian Science Monitor and the way in which, in the present instance, by stating facts in regard to the position, it had done much to render a solution possible.

"My feeling in regard to the matter," he said to the Monitor representative, speaking quite frankly, "is that there has already been a great deal too much said and a great deal too much written in regard to the whole question. First this one and then that one has given his opinion, and then somebody has come along and criticized them, and advanced a new opinion of his own. The real issues have been smothered by a large mass of words and I should be very sorry to add anything to such a collection of verbal ineffectiveness. Every one recognizes that it is a difficult situation, but assuredly it is not an impossible situation, and if the light of reason were allowed to shine upon it, even for a very short time, I feel confident that some solution would be arrived at, and very quickly."

Asked if he could put into a few words the present position, as far as the English trades unions were concerned, Mr. Bowerman said that really it was very simple. "We are here," he said, "ready at a moment's notice to do anything in our power to bring about an honorable settlement. Three members of our committee are ready to start at any time for Dublin, the moment we are asked to do so by either side, or when we have any reason to think that our presence in Dublin might be useful."

"At the present moment the position is simply this, that we are ready to confer with the employers on the understanding that we are requested to do so by the men's delegates, and the men's delegates are willing that we should confer with the employers, provided the employers give a guarantee that after their conference with us they will confer with the men's delegates direct."

Asked as to the employers' attitude in this regard, Mr. Bowerman said that he did not know what it was, and that was one of the reasons why he desired to express no opinion on the point. "The employers," he said, "may be considering it now. I hope they are, and all I can say is that if they are, and if they agree, then we are prepared to do our share."

"Of course," Mr. Bowerman went on, "while the position changes from day to day and from week to week, the fundamental principle at stake is the same now as it was 10 weeks ago. It is still an effort on the part of capital in Dublin to suppress trades unionism, and on this point the English trades unions have never for a moment changed their view. As long as the men in Dublin are fighting for the principle of trade unionism so long the English trades unions will support them. That is so much a matter of course as to hardly need reiteration. As to how we are supporting them that is a matter that is public property. Already we have raised some £47,000 for the relief of the strikers and those dependent upon them, and we have just despatched the eighth food ship to Dublin. This relief will continue in some shape or form until the matter is settled."

"At the present moment my feeling in regard to the whole question is that further talking is practically useless, until

some definite preliminary proposals have been put forward and accepted.

"There are," Mr. Bowerman said in conclusion, "far too many irrelevant influences at work in Dublin, and it is just this that renders a solution difficult. But as I have said before, the problem, although a difficult one, is not an insoluble one, and it is up to the common sense of all parties concerned to find a solution of it quickly."

## NEW ZEALAND'S PRIME MINISTER TELLS OF STRIKE

Waterside Workers in Wellington and Auckland Said to Have Broken Their Agreement

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The Hon. Thomas Mackenzie, the high commissioner for New Zealand, has received a lengthy cable from the prime minister, Mr. Massey, on the subject of the serious strike of waterside workers in Wellington and Auckland. The cable states that the immediate cause of the present situation was the breaking of their agreement by the workers.

"They were being paid 1s. 5d. per hour ordinary time, 2s. 3d. an hour overtime up to 10 p. m., and 2s. 3d. per hour overtime from 10 p. m. to 8 a. m." the cable says, "for special work rates of pay were provided, coal carriers, who were the highest paid, receiving 2s. an hour ordinary time and 3s. an hour overtime."

The shipwrights asked for increase in wages and ceased work. The waterside workers, called a "stop work" meeting, which, being held in working hours, was a breach of agreement, and other union men were put in their places. The former workers demanded reinstatement, but employers decided that there was a breach of agreement and terminated it. The watersiders then handed over control to the Federation of Labor and struck.

"A conference was held of representatives of both sides, presided over by the prime minister. Employers offered to reinstate men under the old agreement with a penalty clause, but this was refused. At another similar conference they desired to accept, but employers insisted on registration under arbitration act; this the men would not accept at any price."

## VICTORIANS SEEK FREE CARRIAGE OF LIBRARY BOOKS

(Special to the Monitor)

MELBOURNE, Victoria.—A deputation representing suburban libraries waited upon the chief secretary, J. Murray, to urge the free rail carriage of books for country libraries.

The deputation quoted a recent census in the United States showing the number of volumes published and copies issued in that country, where it was stated traveling libraries had been established, and well-selected cases of books are widely distributed.

It was pointed out that readers in Victorian country districts had to pay heavy postage or rail freight in making use of the Melbourne public library, and this tended to obstruct their intellectual aspirations.

Mr. Murray expressed his sympathy with the movement, but he was not sure if the desired privileges could be granted unless the respective communities were prepared to sacrifice grant in some other department.

## NEW AUSTRALIA RAILWAY WILL OPEN UP LANDS

One of Four Murray River Projects Is Completed and Connects Brown's Well With Paringa—Line Is 40 Miles Long

ROAD COST £135,750

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, South Australia.—The completion of an important, though comparatively small, South Australian railway undertaking was signalized recently when his excellency the governor drove the last spike of the railway from Brown's Well to Paringa, on the River Murray, and declared the line open.

During his term of office in South Australia as vice-regal representative, Sir Day Bosanquet has at all times evinced a keen interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the state. With the interests of the primary producers his excellency has particularly identified himself, and his extensive travels throughout the country districts has gained for him an intimate knowledge of the agricultural resources and possibilities of the state.

In the course of his speech Sir Day Bosanquet said the occasion was one fitting for public rejoicing because the construction of the line had been carried out so quickly and quietly that, without some demonstration, the magnitude of the achievement and its important consequences might not have been sufficiently appreciated.

From what he had seen on his previous visit to the Paringa district he felt convinced that the great work could not fail to exercise an important influence, not only upon the development of the river irrigation settlements, but also upon the progress of the agricultural land settlement in the Alfred and Albert districts, and in the communication between the states of South Australia and Victoria.

The ceremony was witnessed by a large gathering, including the premier, the Hon. A. H. Peake, M. P., the commissioner of public works, Sir Richard Butler, M. P., the chief secretary, the Hon. J. G. Bice, M. L. C., the speaker of the House of Assembly, the Hon. L. O'Loughlin, M. P., and many of the other members of both houses of the Legislature.  
The new line is one of the four Murray lands railways authorized last session, and which will together serve 8,500,000 acres of new country. Its length is 40½ miles, and the cost of construction, including £15,000 for rolling stock, was £135,750. Paringa is 212 miles from Adelaide and 137 miles from Tailem Bend, a township on the interstate railway and the junction of the Brown's Well line.

The new railway has been constructed for a twofold purpose. It will serve an agricultural area of 296,000 acres, and in addition will prove of great benefit to the settlers at Renmark and other irrigation settlements on the Murray, who in the past have been handicapped owing to the difficulty of getting their produce to market at low river periods. The present terminus is about two miles below Renmark, on the opposite bank of the river. Speaking at the opening ceremony, however, the premier intimated that the government were considering how Renmark might be brought into closer touch with the line.

Addressing a subsequent gathering held at Renmark, his excellency Sir Day Bosanquet remarked that it was impossible even to think of the future of Renmark without becoming absorbed in the problem of the river as though the only claim South Australia should have on it was the claim which they held in common with other states for the maintenance of navigation.

The irrigable area on the banks of the Murray within the boundaries of South Australia was approximately 308,000 acres, an amount 60 times as great as Renmark, and, on Renmark statistics, capable of producing a harvest worth approximately £6,000,000 annually.

## ARCTIC SEA ROUTE PLANS TO INCLUDE HYDROPLANE USE

(Special to the Monitor)

ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—Following upon the return of Dr. Nansen from his expedition to the Yenisei, a conference was held at the ministry of commerce and industry to discuss the possibility of a sea route along the north coast of Russia. The conference was attended by men of natural science, experts in aviation and wireless telegraphy, and by officials.

Dr. Nansen, who affirmed his opinion that a sea route to the Yenisei was perfectly practical, recommended that not only wireless telegraph stations should be established, but that hydroplanes should be attached to them. He considered that the conditions in those far northern zones would be ideal for their employment and that they would prove of the greatest use for observation purposes.

A proposal was also made that some motor boats should be placed on the Kara sea, and that provision should be made at the mouth of the Yenisei for the unloading of goods from steamers to river boats.

## BRITISH LABOR PARTY PROPOSES LAND MEASURE

National Administrative Council Proposes Levy on Estates for Setting Up Redemption Fund

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—It is announced that the Labor party at its annual conference to be held at Glasgow in January next will be asked by the national administrative council of the Independent Labor party to pass a resolution on Mr. Lloyd George's land proposals.

The resolution will include an expression of satisfaction at the increasing interest now being taken in the land question and will issue a warning to the working class against favoring any proposals which would strengthen the position of the great territorial owners, or perpetuate the private ownership of the land, whether by the creation of a class of peasant proprietors or otherwise. It will also declare that only such proposals for temporary immediate reform as tend toward bringing the land and its values into ownership of the community are worthy of support.

As a further means of nationalizing the land the conference will recommend the Parliamentary party to prepare and introduce a bill enacting that a levy shall be assessed on all landed estates, urban and rural, for the setting up of a land redemption fund to enable the nation to acquire its lost rights of ownership in the land within a reasonable period and on terms which shall fairly recognize all existing interests.

## TASMANIA SHOWS REVENUE INCREASE

(Special to the Monitor)

HOBART, Tasmania.—The collections of consolidated revenue for the month of September last amount to £73,174, as against £51,199 for the corresponding month of last year. The aggregate revenue for the first three months of the present financial year shows an increase of £7155, of which the railways are responsible for £3562.



For tomorrow's breakfast—Jones Dairy Farm Sausage. For any good breakfast—Jones Dairy Farm Sausage.

For that luncheon or meal which you want "a little better than ordinary" you'll want a better-than-ordinary sausage—Jones Dairy Farm Sausage.

Made from a Vermont Jones-family recipe; by farmers on the farm shown above; of only the choicest meat of young pig pork and home-grown spices; shipped the day it is made and made the day it is ordered. This is the promise of Jones Dairy Farm Sausage. Wouldn't you like a Jones Dairy Farm Sausage Breakfast tomorrow?

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# Federal Plan to Help Labor Made Known

It Would Provide Agencies for Distribution of Immigrants to Government Lands and Teaching Them How to Till the Soil

## DETAILS ARE DRAWN

WASHINGTON—Assistant Secretary of Labor Louis Post today unfolded his plan for the welfare of the workers of the nation. It will be submitted by Mr. Post to Secretary Wilson as part of a comprehensive plan for meeting the purpose for which the new department was designed.

The plan contemplates stopping the overcrowding of the American labor market. It aims first to follow out the express intention of the department, to safeguard the "Welfare of the Wage Earners of the United States." Incidentally it will offer a solution of the problem of immigration.

The plan is outlined as follows: First, the creation of distributing centers, as provided by the labor department act, so that immigrants may be sent to country districts.

Second, the cooperation of the interior department in providing lands for wage earners, for the men who actually overcrowd the labor market; the aid of the agricultural department in a course of instruction in farming; and the general cooperation of the government in a farm credit system.

The distributing agencies will be established in large centers. On reaching this country the alien would be sent, under the care of immigrant agents, to this agency, and then be dispatched to government land. The government would provide that such alien should not obtain the "unearned increment" of land thus provided.

The agricultural department would teach him right methods of farming. The general government would provide capital under proper limitations, then as the new lands developed and there was need of secondary occupations, the department would send skilled mechanics.

"People may say that this looks after the alien and not the American," said Mr. Post. "But it will provide this system for either the alien or the American. At any rate it is designed to prevent these aliens from coming here, settling in the cities and overstocking the labor market to the detriment of all concerned. It means that American labor will have a chance, while at the same time we are developing our remaining agricultural lands and providing the food for our millions."

Secretary of the Interior Lane has considered his department's part in the plan and while the plan has not yet been considered in the labor department it will be submitted to Secretary Wilson for early approval.

## ENTERTAINMENT TO BE GIVEN AT B. U. TONIGHT

The Y. M. C. A. will give an entertainment tonight at the College of Liberal Arts, Boston University. It is for the purpose of raising funds to send a delegate from the college to the seventh international convention, which meets in Kansas City, Mo., from Dec. 31, 1913, until Jan. 4, 1914. This convention meets once every four years.

The program for tonight consists of a mock faculty meeting, and mock trustee meeting, in which dancing and other local questions will be discussed. F. Cecil Chase '16 of Malden, plays a violin solo and Herriek Greenleaf '16, a trombone solo. The B. U. quartet will sing.

Eskel O. Carlson '15, Boston, is chairman of the committee on preparations, assisted by George R. Erickson '15 of Boston and Merritt Hughes of Everett and James S. Thistle of Chelsea.

## BILL WOULD ASSIST POSTAL EMPLOYEES

WASHINGTON—A subcommittee of the House postoffice committee has voted to report favorably Representative Thomas L. Reilly's bill to provide compensation to postal employees incapacitated while in the service. A year's leave on full pay and another year on half pay are provided, with \$2000 for a fatality.

The subcommittee consists of Representative Reilly of Connecticut, Representative Ambrose Kennedy of Rhode Island and Representative A. C. Allen of Ohio. The bill will be taken up by the full committee after the postoffice appropriation bill is out of the way.

## MR. GARDNER'S PLANS NOT MADE

WASHINGTON—Representative A. P. Gardner of Massachusetts has not decided yet as to his future political plans. He says he has heard that a petition is being circulated to have him run again for Congress, but he has not seen it or been informed of it directly. He says he has not decided whether to run again either for Congress or for Governor.

**RADCLIFFE FRESHMEN ELECT**  
Radcliffe College freshmen have adopted a constitution and elected these officers: Margaret Cooper of Syracuse, N. Y., president; Sylvia Carter of Cambridge, vice-president; Rosamond Eliot of Cambridge, secretary; Eleanor Jones of Baltimore, treasurer.

## POSTOFFICE IS PREPARING FOR HOLIDAY RUSH

Although Parcel Post This Year Makes the Task Difficult, Mr. Mansfield Is Making Extreme Efforts to Give Good Service

## WILL TAKE 4000 MEN

Active work is being done throughout the Boston post district by Postmaster Mansfield, his heads of departments and the superintendents of the 79 stations and branches within the district to prepare for the largest holiday mail ever handled. The amount of mail received each season in past years has always been greater than the preceding years on account of the natural increase in the business, but this year the parcel post will be at the service of the public for the first time, and every one connected with the postal service is looking forward to a mail this year that will break all previous records.

Previous to this year packages, unsealed, were acceptable in the mails as fourth-class matter, and the postage was 1 cent for each ounce. Under the parcel post this year, parcels may be sent at greatly reduced rates, and whereas in years past the limit of weight was only four pounds, now parcels weighing 20 pounds, can be sent within the first and second zones, a distance of approximately 150 miles, and beyond this distance the limit of weight is 11 pounds.

Preparing for this tremendous increase in the mails to be handled during the holiday season is taxing the energy and the ingenuity of postal officials all over the country, especially those in the larger cities, and the two great essentials to be provided for are space in which to handle the vast amount of bulky matter and to deliver it.

In the matter of space the Boston postoffice is handicapped. The normal business transacted at the central postoffice often taxes the capacity of the building. Consequently efforts are being made to gain every foot of additional working space in which to handle the mails and to provide the maximum number of windows with which to accommodate the mailing public.

The postmaster has anticipated the congestion which always prevails in the corridors of the postoffice during the few days preceding the holiday by arranging for the opening of every available window for the receipt of parcel post mail as well as for the sale of stamps and for all other mail matter. Five additional parcel post windows will be opened in the Postoffice square corridor, which, added to the four windows in operation in the Milk street corridor, will make a total of nine windows for parcel post business. In addition to these there will be eight stamp windows in operation, making a total of 17 windows for the accommodation of the mailing public.

Similar plans are being perfected for the accommodation of the public at every one of the stations and branches under Postmaster Mansfield's jurisdiction where it is possible to increase the accommodations.

The postmaster has also made every effort to secure sufficient allowances from the department at Washington to enable him to add to the regular force a sufficient number of substitute clerks and carriers to handle promptly the holiday mail.

The total number within the Boston post district that will be employed in connection with the holiday mail this year will be approximately 4000, composed as follows: Regular clerks, 1788; regular carriers, 1339; substitute clerks, substitute carriers and extra men, 875.

The delivery of the holiday mail will be accomplished by the regular carriers and by teams in charge of substitute letter carriers. In addition to the regular parcel post teams there will be employed 522 other teams in the delivery and the collection of the mail.

## QUESTION LINCOLN MEMORIAL ACTION

WASHINGTON—The secretary of war is required by law, Attorney-General McReynolds has decided, to review the action of the Lincoln memorial commission, headed by Professor Taft, in awarding the contract for the superstructure of the memorial to be erected here to the George A. Fuller Company of New York and Chicago for \$1,800,000.

The point was raised by the Georgia congressional delegation, which sought to have Georgia marble used for the memorial instead of the more expensive Colorado stone, favored by Mr. Taft and accepted by the commission.

## LIGHTSHIP TOWED TO STATION

After being fitted with new masts here, Handkerchief Shoal lightship No. 4 left port in tow today for her station in Vineyard sound. Relief lightship No. 6, now will be towed to Hyannis and withdrawn from active duty.

## CHURCH WORK IS DESCRIBED

At the social service conference of the Unitarian churches in Channing hall yesterday the general subject was "The Church at Work." William H. Pear, secretary of the Provident Association, told of the social power of the churches.

## BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

### CHELSEA

Apollo lodge, Knights of Pythias, will confer the rank of knight in full uniform on eight candidates at the meeting this evening.

Under the auspices of the art and travel department of the Chelsea Woman's Club, of which Mrs. Harry W. James is chairman, Nat M. Brigham will give an illustrated lecture this afternoon on "The Grand Canyon of Arizona."

Dr. Lemuel H. Murfin, president of Boston University, will give a free public lecture at the rooms of the Young Men's Hebrew Association this evening.

Miss Elizabeth Whitcomb, a teacher in the Williams school, has resigned and the place will be filled by Miss Mabel Marden.

### WAKEFIELD

The Girls Debating Society of the high school has accepted a challenge from the Boys Society for a joint public debate, to be held in the high school building on a date to be announced. The question of self-government for the Philippines will be discussed.

The Rev. Austin Rice, pastor of the Congregational church, will give an illustrated lecture at the Wakefield Club tomorrow evening.

Men and women of the Woodville district will meet in the local schoolhouse tomorrow night to organize a village improvement association.

### BEVERLY

Japan furnishes the settings for the Japanese three-day festival which opened yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Universalist church at Ballou hall. Scores of the festival, and the weeks of patient work culminated in the successful affair which opened its doors to the public yesterday afternoon, and closes on Friday evening, with entertainments, clever ones to every evening. The hall was framed in attractive looking booths with the cherry blossom.

## MUSIC

Opening its seventh season in Boston, the Flonzaley quartet, Messrs. Betti, Pochon, Ara and d'Archambeau, appeared in Jordan hall Thursday evening, playing to the applause of a large house the following program: Schubert, quartet in D minor; Moor, suite for violin and cello (new); Haydn, quartet in D major, op. 64, No. 5.

What new thing can be said of the Flonzaley players? Already they have proved themselves the peerless quartet. We might think that having attained the distinction of outplaying every other organization of their kind they would stop there and seek no further honors. But they have not stepped there. Winning the preeminence in chamber music is the smallest part of Flonzaley ambition. The artists just began to be in a position to say things when they had done that. Taking the first rank in the field of quartet playing served to bring the public to them. Now that they fairly have the public ear, they are giving virile interpretations of the ancient and modern masters.

The new thing to say about the Flonzaley quartet is that it has entirely outlived its pride of execution and is bent on telling us what the aspiration of modern society is. Technical perfection, though still present in its performance, is not what is most impressive about it. Playing for the sake of style and finish is not its aim. The Flonzaley men are now a speaking institution, one that having gained the confidence of society is highly gratified with being its servant.

Since the merely professional attitude no longer characterizes the men, no one can say he has heard them play unless he has heard them this year. We cannot discuss Flonzaley work on the basis of the concerts of past seasons. The quartet, we may justly say, is only now entering on the career that will be its addition to the musical record of the times.

What interest had second violinist, viola player and cellist when performing the Haydn number in the exploit of entering in precise unanimity with the harmonic parts after the first violinist had made his short solo lead with the theme? None whatever, remarkable a point of musical acrobatics as it was. The message of Haydn that remains vital to the twentieth century was all the artists were thinking about.

Gone is the classic atmosphere that has hung about these men in all their previous American appearances. They have lost their interest in the eighteenth century as a picture book of past fashions and customs. They are telling us what Haydn means today. They have become interpreters instead of narrators of history.

With their modern approach to the repertory works, the Flonzaley men have acquired a sympathy for pieces which are actually of the present day. Mr. Pochon and Mr. d'Archambeau read their new Moor suite with the keenest appreciation for its value as a piece written by a composer of their own period. They were as far as possible from assuming an attitude of apology for the work and from regarding it as program concession to their house. They presented it for all the meaning its smooth themes, conventional in style but original in feeling, contained. Good or bad, they seemed to say, it is the voice of today, and let us with frank enthusiasm make it heard.

### QUINCY

The West Quincy Improvement Association held a mass meeting in St. Josephs hall Thursday evening, to consider petitioning the Massachusetts highway commission to accept Willard street as a state highway. Representatives were present from the city council and the Board of Trade as well as the towns of Milton, Braintree, Randolph, Avon and Holbrook and the city of Brockton. A committee was appointed to present the subject to the state highway commission.

### MALDEN

Mystic Side council, Royal Arcanum, last evening elected George H. Wiley as regent and C. K. Brown as vice-regent. The other officers were reelected. The installation will be held Jan. 20.

At the meeting of the Y. M. C. A. directors last evening a check for \$1300 was presented by the woman's auxiliary.

### MELROSE

Melrose grange will hold its third meeting since institution this evening in Odd Fellows hall with former Mayor Levi S. Gould in charge.

The Melrose Highland Club will hold the second of a series of parties in the clubhouse hall this evening.

### MEDFORD

At a meeting of the directors of the Citizens Association it was voted to take no action in the contest for school committee, in which Dr. Edward W. Barrett is being opposed for reelection by Prentice W. Abbott.

## GENERAL VILLA READY TO ENTER CHIHUAHUA CITY

VILLA AHUMADA, Mex.—Gen. Francisco Villa, at the head of 5500 rebels was ready to enter Chihuahua City, capital of the state of Chihuahua, Thursday night and establish temporary military headquarters of the revolutionists.

That rebels to the south are in great numbers is indicated by the report that Zecatecas, with 30,000 inhabitants and the center of a rich mining district, is already being attacked. Scattered bands of rebels are ranging from a few hundred to several thousands and are to be gathered into the main army, says Villa.

General Villa's forces are well equipped with arms and ammunition. Machine guns, artillery and millions of rounds of ammunition were acquired by him in his victories in the north. He says he can get all he needs.

## MEXICO ORDERS NEWSPAPERMEN TO WRITE FACTS

MEXICO CITY—Four American news correspondents were summoned today before Foreign Minister Momeno and reprimanded for the publication of a groundless story that Queen Wilhelmina of Holland asked General Huerta to resign. The correspondents were also reprimanded for sending out other unfounded stories and were told they would be sent out of the city if they continued to send out untruthful reports.

The false stories being published about Mexico by certain newspapers are being telegraphed back to Mexico City daily and published in the Huerta press as examples of the alleged animosity of the United States government.

## PATROLMAN QUILTS AFTER 43 YEARS

More than usual significance attached to the roll call at station 7, East Boston, last night. When the last name, Patrolman James H. Adams, was called out he was cheered, for he had completed 43 years service and was retiring from the Boston force. His departure marked the discontinuance of the horse and wagon he drove and the installation of an auto patrol wagon. Mr. Adams received a floral tribute. He retires on half pay.

## AMPHION SEASON IS OPENED

The Amphion Club concert in Melrose last evening opened the twenty-second season of the club. John H. Campbell, tenor, of New York city was soloist.

## COURT SUSTAINS BLACKLISTING BY EMPLOYERS

Judge Loring of the Supreme Tribunal Rules That the Method Is Legitimate as a Means of Resisting Strikes by Union Men

## GOES TO FULL BENCH

While union men have a right to strike in an effort to require employers to deal with the union through a committee, the employers have a right to resist such a strike by an agreement, in which the union men are blacklisted, according to a ruling today of Judge Loring of the supreme court in the suit of John Corneli against the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers Association for damages resulting from his being unable to secure employment because of the circulation of a blacklist by the defendant.

Cornelier was employed as a cutter in the factory of Witherell & Dobbins Company in Haverhill. A strike was called in that factory because the company would not deal with the union through its representatives; Cornelier went on a strike with his fellow employees. Later he sought employment in other factories, and was unsuccessful because of the blacklist containing his name and that of other strikers at the Witherell & Dobbins Company factory.

A general strike in other factories was called to aid the other strikers. He sued the association for damages. Arthur P. Hardy found the plaintiff was entitled to damages, \$25 for the period prior to the general strike and \$250 if he were entitled to damages after the general strike was called.

The employee injured by a blacklist may elect to sue the parties to the blacklist or strike, according to Judge Loring. The employee cannot employ both actions.

## MR. GUILD URGES CHILD LABOR LAW BE MADE NATIONAL

Former Governor Speaks Before Twentieth Century Club Which Elects Its Corps of Officers

By limiting the use of the 14 and 15-year children as far as possible manufacturers will be induced to cooperate in the plans for part time schooling, according to former Governor Guild, who spoke before nearly 100 members of the Twentieth Century Club yesterday. He declared the United States should have a national child labor law enforced by national officers equally in every state in the Union.

The following officers were elected: Chairman, Grafton D. Cushing; vice-chairman, Frank Leverett; treasurer, Charles F. Bradley; besides these on the executive committee, Meyer Bloomfield, Howard Brown, the Rev. Pitt Dillingham, Arthur M. Huddell of Chelsea; Mrs. Mary Morton Kehew, Roger I. Leo, Everett W. Lord, Mrs. William H. Lathrop, after Dec. 15; Miss Adeline Moffatt, Mrs. George W. Perkins and the Rev. Malcolm Taylor. The Rev. Pitt Dillingham and Mrs. George W. Perkins were added to the roll of membership.

The workings of the child labor law were explained by Grafton D. Cushing, speaker of the House of Representatives, at the noonday services at St. Paul's cathedral yesterday.

## TEXAS SITUATION IMPROVED

DALLAS, Tex.—The Texas high water situation improved Thursday night, when rains began to cease, after three days' continuous fall over most of the state. Twenty-four persons are believed to have perished. Estimates of property damage range between \$1,000,000 and \$2,000,000.

## S. S. BELFAST TO BE EXAMINED

Examination of the underwater section of the Eastern Steamship Corporation steamship Belfast, which was in collision with a scow in the lower harbor early Thursday morning while inbound from Bangor, will be made this afternoon.

## Misses' Coats

Extraordinary Reductions

There is great coat selling at the present time—probably it is on account of the wonderful values to be obtained. We have secured during the past two weeks a large number of the latest models in Misses' coats, from manufacturers who were closing out their season's business prior to their departure for Europe.

We have also taken some very drastic mark-downs on coats remaining in our stock. Altogether the offering on Saturday will be one of importance as there will be

Coats { Value 22.50 } 15.00  
          { Value 25.00 }

Wool plush and chinchilla, kimono yoke and shoulders, plush collar and cuffs. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Coats { Value 25.00 } 18.50  
          { Value 35.00 }

Boucle, peluche de laine and chinchilla, fully lined with peau de cygne and inter-lined; kimono or raglan shoulders; some draped models. Sizes 14 to 18 years.

Coats { Value 35.00 } 25.00  
          { Value 40.00 }

Imported velour de laine, vicuna, corduroy and broadcloth. Fur-trimmed coats. Peau de cygne lined and inter-lined. Many of them copies of imported models.

Tremont St. near West. **Chandler & Co.** near West.

## OPERA NIGHT IS CELEBRATED AT THE CITY CLUB

More elaborate than any previous venture along this line, was the "grand opera night" at the Boston City Club last evening, where 900 enthusiastic members gathered to hear a beautiful musical program by artists of the Boston opera company; to cheer Henry Russell, managing director of the opera house, and to honor the name of Eben D. Jordan, whose labors for opera in this city were vividly described.

The great innovation over all opera nights which the club has held in previous seasons was the presentation of the entire third act of Rossini's "Barber of Seville," with costumes, scenery and complete stage accessories. The "stage" was arranged upon the platform of the big auditorium of the clubhouse with good effect.

Long before 8 o'clock, the hour set for the beginning of the concert, the auditorium was fairly jammed with members, seats at the front of the room being reserved for those who were attending the opera dinner in the banquet hall.

## CENTRAL BOARD ON FIRES IS BILL'S PLAN

Centralization of authority to control fire hazards is the object of a bill drafted by Fire Commissioner Charles H. Cole and submitted to Corporation Counsel Joseph J. Corbett to be presented to the next session of the Legislature. The bill calls for one prevention bureau to be held responsible for fire hazards. The bill is one of two measures to be presented to Legislature. It pertains to egresses, automatic sprinkling, fireproof cellars, accumulation of rubbish, inspection of building plans and permits involving the handling of explosives.

According to Mr. Cole a general bill will also be introduced which would create the position of state fire marshal, but these measures would not conflict.

## HARVARD SENIORS HOLD ELECTIONS ON DECEMBER 10

Harvard seniors will hold elections of officers and marshals for classes and commencement day exercises next Wednesday, except for secretary, whose election will be Dec. 10 when the committees are chosen. The nominating committee has just announced its lists of candidates.

## OLD NORTH CHURCH GETS RARE GIFTS

Among the new acquisitions for the vestry of Christ church, better known as the Old North church, which is being furnished with old fashioned furniture, is an old English desk probably dating back to 1750. The desk is at the home of F. A. Roberts, Beacon street. It is made of oak with flat top and drop lid, brass handles and knobs. It is a type of the bracket footed furniture popular in the eighteenth century.

The Fones family of Connecticut has presented a chair of the Cromwell pattern.

A portrait of the Rev. C. W. Duane, formerly rector of the church, has also been received.

## WESTERN WOMAN WILL SPEAK HERE

Mrs. James B. Hume, president of the Women's Political Equality League of Alameda county, California, will speak on the "Future Work of California Women" at a reception given by Mrs. Henry W. Savage of 48 Highland avenue, Cambridge, Tuesday afternoon before the members of the Cambridge Political Equality Association. Later in the afternoon there will be brief reports by chairmen of active committees, also the election of a nominating committee of 1913-1914.

## SELECT THIS APPROPRIATE GIFT

Give Parker Pens. Let this idea end your hunt for suitable Christmas presents. A Parker Fountain Pen will be as much appreciated as any gift that you can select. Why not decide the question now? Geo. S. Parker.

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Gold Circle Scarf Pins with Stones.....3.50 to 17.00  
Gold Scarf Pins in various Shapes, Finishes and Designs, combined with Diamonds, Pearls, Amethysts, Sapphires, Tourmalines, Opals, Topaz, Baroque Pearls, etc.....1.50 to 40.00  
Platinum Scarf Pins with Diamonds, Pearls, Sapphires, Amethysts, Moonstones, Tourmalines, etc.....5.00 to 70.00

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CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF  
SHERMAN, TEX., IMPROVES CITY

Newly Organized on Broad Basis It Secures Street Railway Extension, Pavements, Better Roads, Cooperation and Progress in Surrounding Country

SHERMAN, Tex.—Like many other of the smaller cities of the United States and especially of the South, Sherman in the past has found it impossible to maintain an active, useful commercial organization. But at the beginning of the year 1911, at a time when conditions were at a lower ebb than they had been for many years, it was proposed that the younger business and professional men of the city establish the Sherman Chamber of Commerce, which was to be conducted under modern business methods. The principal object of the organization was to bring the city and its surrounding country to a full realization of their needs and possibilities.

The basic proposition was to get every citizen of the community to become a member and to pay such annual dues as he could afford, the older and wealthier men being asked to give more liberal financial support, they to be relieved of active participation in the work of the organization except as they might desire to have a part in these activities, the younger men to do the work and give such financial support as they could afford. The plan proved a popular one and was successful from the outset, and each day has brought greater confidence and results.

An executive committee composed of 15 men has had charge of the work, meeting every week and giving careful attention to all matters pertaining to the public good. One of the first things undertaken was the matter of securing better street car facilities, with a result that a new street car line was built into a section of the city where service was much needed. Next came the matter of good roads, with the result that 80 miles of hard surface gravel roads, with 19 terminals, have been built into the surrounding territory, a bond issue of \$400,000 having been carried by over two thirds majority.

Amendment of the city charter so as to permit a bond issue in the city for street paving was next secured, the city having up to that time paved less than one mile of its streets. After the carrying of the bond issue by popular vote, the street paving was begun and the city now has more than 15 miles of paved streets completed and in process of construction. Already contracts have been let for the paving of streets that it was formerly thought could not be paved on account of the lack of ability on the part of some of the people living on the streets to pay their proportionate share of the cost.

Nor are physical improvements all. Trade extension and social features have not been overlooked. A number of trade excursions have been conducted into the surrounding territory and have brought the people of the section in closer touch, causing them to become better acquainted and to understand each other better, thus bringing about a condition of cooperation. Boys' and girls' hog clubs have been organized over the county, also a county hog association composed of the farmers and business men generally, having for its purpose increased pork production. The poultry and agricultural interests in general have been carefully looked after and have been fostered in every possible way, agriculture being the chief industry of the section in which Sherman is located.

Every opportunity has been taken to advertise Sherman and its surrounding

territory to the world. No inflated statements have been dealt in, the truth about Sherman and Grayson county being sufficiently impressive to place them in higher esteem than ever before.



PRESIDENT M. C. EVERHEART

These are but a few of the direct results of the earnest, persistent efforts of the Sherman Chamber of Commerce since January, 1911.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

## Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Lieut. Col. A. Hasbrouck, eighteenth infantry, relieved temporary duty adjutant-general's office, Jan. 1, to join proper regiment at Texas City, Tex.

Maj. J. H. McRae, adjutant-general, to Washington and report to adjutant-general of the army for duty in his office.

Maj. H. H. Whitney, adjutant-general, upon arrival in United States, report to commanding general, third division, for duty as adjutant, with station at San Francisco.

Resignation of Capt. W. J. Ayers, Philippine Scouts, accepted, effective Jan. 20.

Transfers in field artillery, effective Feb. 1: Capt. H. F. Reed, from fifth to second field artillery; First Lieut. J. W. Rumbough, from sixth to second field artillery. These officers proceed to San Francisco and take transport Feb. 5 for Manila.

Orders Nov. 1 detailing Capt. L. A. I. Chapman, seventh cavalry, as major, Philippine Scouts, Jan. 12, amended to detail Captain Chapman as major, Philippine Scouts, Feb. 10.

Orders Oct. 28 placing Capt. E. P. Nones, coast artillery corps, on unassigned Dec. 29, amended to place him on unassigned list immediately.

Capt. L. S. Chappell, coast artillery corps, relieved duty on stay of commanding officer, coast defenses of San Francisco, and assigned to twenty-fifth company.

First Lieut. V. E. Clark, coast art-

MONITORIALS  
By NIXON WATERMAN

## QUESTIONS

"How doth the little busy bee  
Improve each shining hour,  
And gather honey all the day  
From every opening flower!"  
How could the bee work on at night  
With skies no longer sunny?  
He could get the glow-worm with his light,  
To help him find the honey.

Perhaps the telephone girl at "Central"  
has about as large a "calling" acquaintance as anybody.

## THERE'S A REASON

The man (and in these words is wrapped  
A truth we can't discard)  
With good points about him isn't apt  
To be sat on very hard.

It is stated that it costs the United States government only 11 cents a day to feed its soldiers. This fact, however, is not set forth as one of the main inducements for getting young men to join the army.

## EXPERT OPINION

"What do you think all this tariff talk  
in Congress is likely to end in?"  
"Well, those who make a pretty close  
study of such debates are of the opinion  
that it will end in January."

The latest report from Mexico says  
Huerta has not resigned. He appears  
to be quite resigned to stay where he is.

SPOKANE TO HAVE  
NEW PLAYGROUND

SPOKANE, Wash.—The grounds of the Lincoln school, Fifth avenue and Spokane street, covering about half a block, will be converted into a playground for the use of the children, according to announcement made by Mrs. Mary A. Monroe, principal of the school, says the Chronicle.

Only Tree-ripened Florida Oranges and Grapefruit  
—Juicy, Sweet and Spicy—are Sold Under this Mark

Only nature can ripen oranges and grapefruit successfully—  
man's efforts to imitate her processes always have failed.

Nature's way is to ripen the fruit on the tree—she holds the oranges  
and grapefruit there until they have become sweet and full of juice.

Sometimes men try to improve on nature by picking the fruit green and sweating  
it until the skin turns yellow. Then the orange or grapefruit looks ripe but  
remains immature inside—the pulp will be dry and stringy and the juice flat and sour.

Oranges and Grapefruit That Are So Good  
Your Mouth Will Water When You See Them

The Florida Citrus Exchange, a co-operative, non-profit making association of growers, markets only tree-ripened fruit. Its members are pledged to leave their oranges and grapefruit growing on the trees until nature has converted the citric acid into sugar and has made the fruit healthful and delicious. Only then is an orange or grapefruit really fit to be eaten.

Florida soil and climate produce oranges and grapefruit of surpassing quality. The Florida Citrus Exchange members join in growing, picking, packing and shipping these fruits in the most modern and clean ways. Your guarantee of tree-ripened, sweet, juicy, well flavored citrus fruits is the mark—in red on boxes and wrappers of the Florida Citrus Exchange. Look for it.

You Can Get These Delicious Florida  
Oranges and Grapefruit In Your Town

Up-to-date grocers and fruit dealers in practically every city and town have for sale Florida Citrus Exchange oranges and grapefruit. Your dealer probably will carry this fruit this season and almost certainly will get it for you if you insist that he do so. Tell him that you want Exchange fruit—that while other oranges and grapefruit may be good those with the red mark of the Exchange on the boxes and wrappers are sure to be.

The care exercised by the growers who compose the Florida Citrus Exchange in putting their fruit on the market gives it unexcelled keeping qualities. You can safely buy Exchange oranges and grapefruit by the box, therefore, which is the economical and modern way. Insist that the red mark of the Exchange shows on the box or wrapper of every orange or grapefruit you buy—this mark is your guarantee of quality and your protection.

Should you have any trouble in finding a dealer who  
sells Florida Citrus Exchange fruit, please write to

GEO. A. SCOTT, WHITNEY BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.  
District Manager, Florida Citrus Exchange

**FLORIDA CITRUS EXCHANGE**

## EDITORIAL COMMENT

KANSAS CITY STAR—There was a time when all weaving was done by hand.

Then came the power loom and the hand loom disappeared. There was a time when all traveling was done by stage coach. Then came the locomotive and the stage coach disappeared. There was a time when sailing vessels covered the seas with white canvas. Then came the steamship and the sailing vessel is becoming a curiosity. Efficiency did it. Efficiency is the big word in modern civilization. Nothing stands in its way. Sentiment, tradition, may be as strong as you please. But sentiment and tradition cannot protect inefficiency. The League of Municipalities of the state of Washington, following in the path of Governor Hodges of Kansas, has recommended commission government for the state, "as a substitute for the present cumbersome, inefficient and unsatisfactory legislative and official bodies." It's coming, of course. People can howl all they please. But they can't stop the steady process of substituting the efficient for the inefficient.

SAN JOSE TIMES-STAR—The phonograph, as well as the motion picture, is destined to play an important part in the educational system of the future. At yesterday's session of the Santa Clara county teachers' institute, the chief topic discussed related to the cultural advantages of music in the schools. A member of the normal school faculty averred that by means of the phonograph young children were soon familiarized with the popular classics, and, under careful guidance, showed remarkable aptness in judging between good and inferior music. The child, upon hearing a selection for the first time is told the name of the composer and, proceeding on this line, the teacher introduces a simple biographical sketch of the masters of music in a manner that insures the retention of the information in the young mind. Interest in the phonographic musical lessons is such that absolute silence is easily maintained, and the value of such appreciation is obvious as a preparation for the ultimate advent of the pupils into the great school of life. The importance of teaching the fundamentals of music in the lower grades was emphasized, and the consensus of opinion was that music not only exercises a refining influence on little ones generally, but is also a genuine aid to harmonious advancement in the older and more prosaic branches once deemed the only essentials of an education.

Commander R. C. Bulmer, Lieut. Commander Roger Williams and Lieut. G. E. Baker, commissioned, from July 1, 1913. Assistant Surgeon H. R. Owen, M. R. C., and Assistant Surgeon F. H. Bowman, M. R. C., commissioned, from Nov. 14, 1913.

Paymaster's Clerk M. E. Mitchell, appointed, to naval station, Samoa.

Movements of Vessels  
The Tacoma and Chester arrived at Tampico.  
The Waban, from Guantanamo to Cienfuegos.  
The California arrived at Manzanillo, Mexico.

The Glacier and Annapolis arrived at San Blas, Mexico.  
The Nebraska arrived at Veracruz.  
The Duncan arrived at Quincy, Mass.  
The Petrel, from Puerto Plata to Santo Domingo City.

The Walke, Preston and Flusser, from Delaware breakwater to Charleston.  
The Dolphin, from Norfolk to Washington.

The F-1, F-3 and F-4 arrived at Mare Island.  
The Alert arrived at Sausalito.  
The Whipple and Paul Jones, from San Diego to Mare Island.

Submarine H-1 and H-2 were placed in commission at Mare Island, Dec. 1.  
Submarine G-2 was placed in commission at New York Dec. 1.

Notes  
Navy department has offered a reward of \$250 for the return to the Newport naval station of one of the large anchors lost from the battleship Rhode Island, Aug. 8, 1913, off Montauk Point light.

Capt. A. P. Niblack left New York on the steamship Moro Castle, for Veracruz, to relieve Capt. E. E. Capehart of command of the battleship Michigan. Captain Capehart will return to the United States Dec. 18.

WICHITA TERMINAL POSTOFFICE  
WICHITA, Kan.—A terminal railway postoffice with 20 clerks will be established at the new union station, according to plans indicated by Frank McFarland, division superintendent of the railway mail service at St. Louis, says the Eagle.

MILWAUKEE JOURNAL—That newspaper editors should give freely of their time and work and space in promoting every movement for the general welfare, every charitable plan and philanthropic purpose—to a thousand and one things that are under way all the time—is something that most people expect as a matter of course. Their taking it for granted that in all such cases editors will lend a helping hand is really a high compliment to the newspapers. It proves that they have been doing these things so long, so willingly and so insistently that it is a habit, and that for them to do anything else would mean a radical change in their policy. For our part we believe that a newspaper would fail in its mission if it did not support cordially measures to advance the general welfare in any way. We doubt, however, if the average man or woman has the least idea of the sum total that a metropolitan paper devotes to this kind of work in labor, or in dollars and cents. There are a few other points that come to mind in this connection. One is that if in the pressure of making and printing a newspaper, any particular matter of this kind is neglected or even partly overlooked, criticism is quickly heard. The other is that no matter how much aid a newspaper may give to any particular project or enterprise of a public nature, commendation is seldom accorded in any way. Once in a while, however, somebody does something which shows that in his opinion, a little recognition of help cheerfully given by the press does the editor and the newspaper no harm.

THANKING A NEWSPAPER

CONGRESS LIBRARY SHOWS GROWTH

WASHINGTON—By the addition during this year of 115,802 volumes the library of Congress now contains 2,128,255 books and pamphlets.

The number of new volumes in one year has been exceeded but twice in the past 15 years. These figures form the chief feature of the annual report of Herbert Putnam, the librarian of Congress.

STUDENTS SEEK HOLIDAY JOBS

PITTSBURGH—Students at Carnegie Institute of Technology, who are so desirous of obtaining an education that they are working their way through school, are seeking employment during the holiday season, says the Gazette Times.

Panama Canal  
West Indies

Three winter cruises by the world-famous steamship  
"Grosser Kurfuerst"  
Usually engaged in the London-Paris-Bremen service of the

NORTH  
GERMAN  
LLOYD

Jan. 14-22 Days—\$160 Up  
Cuba, Panama, Jamaica, Porto Rico and Bahamas.

Feb. 12-20 Days—\$175 Up  
Cuba, Jamaica, Panama, Venezuela, Trinidad, Barbados, Martinique, St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Bahamas.

Mar. 19-21 Days—\$160 Up  
Cuba, Panama, Jamaica, Porto Rico.

Write for our new booklet  
"To the Canal and Caribbean."  
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts.,  
83-85 State St., Boston

## CHRISTMAS SAILING

MAIDEN TRIP

New Cunarder

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CABIN (11) RATES FROM

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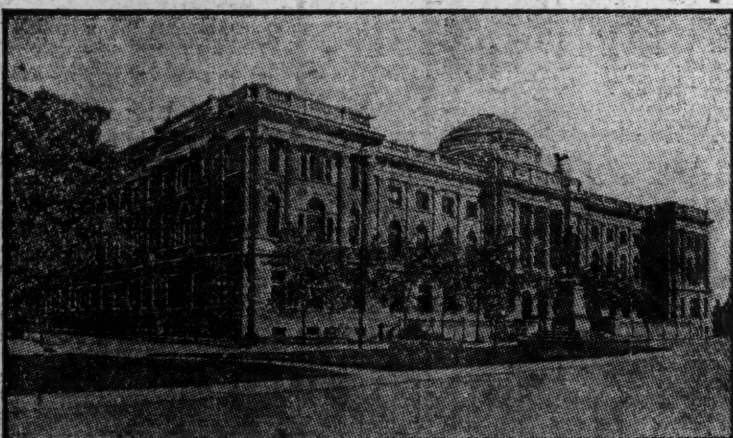
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MILWAUKEE LIBRARY GAINING  
LARGE CIRCULATION IN HOMES

Public library, showing entrance and grounds

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—In a summary of the public library transactions for the past year issued recently by the librarian, it is shown that the aggregate circulation of books for home use in 1913 to Sept. 30 was 1,162,179. Of this number 38.6 per cent was prose fiction. Children's fiction was second, the percentage being 32.3. About 2.8 per cent of books drawn were classified as natural science, 9 per cent as literature, 3.2 per cent as history, 2.7 per cent as geography, 2.6 per cent as useful arts, 1.9 per cent as biography, 2 per cent as fine arts, 1.5 per cent as social and political science, 1.6 per cent as general works and 1 per cent as art studies.

The number of books drawn through the main library was 245,048. The remainder of the books were drawn through schools and branch libraries, of which there are six. The number of books purchased during the year was 18,570 and the number received by gift 2280. The total number of volumes at the time of the report was 268,439. The

books purchased during the year classified as to language were as follows: English 17,774; German, 2536; French, 101; all other languages, 439. The increase in books during 1913 over the number taken out in 1912 was 12,531. The average daily circulation in 1913 was 3836. In 1912 it was 3806.

During the year 51,394 books were issued 240,333 times by 422 teachers. Books were also sent to Milwaukee-Downer College, the state industrial school for girls, Downer home, the girls trade school, the Boys' Busy Life Club, the Polish Young Men's Alliance, the Deaconess settlement, the Abraham Lincoln house, the T. M. E. R. & L. Co., Marquette University, the continuation school, one continuation evening school, seven telephone exchanges, the Y. W. C. A. branch library, the employed boys home, one private school, four social centers, and to numerous business houses.

The number of cards in use is 59,680. Receipts from fines were \$4,032.80. The sum realized from the renting collection was \$545.70.



## FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

TANGO SLIPPERS  
BY NO MEANS NEW

Incidents are constantly coming up to show that "there is nothing new under the sun," says the New York Times. A few days ago in Pittsburgh an almost up-to-date "tango" slipper appeared from an unexpected quarter. A Rumanian immigrant entered a certain shoe store in that city to get a pair of new shoes and discarded his old footwear. Much to his surprise, the clerk beheld the original tango slipper in the discarded shoes.

The sole of the Rumanian's shoe was made from one piece of heavy leather, the edge being molded over to protect the heel and sewed to a one-piece vamp. A thin leather strap was woven, basket fashion, over the edge of the sole, back of the vamp. The end of this strap passed through a slit cut near one edge in the outside of the sole, and was then passed over the ankle and through the loop of the tongue at the throat of the vamp. It then was passed over and through another slit in the sole, corresponding with the one on the other side. When on the foot, the strap was wound around the ankle and leg and fastened there.

## RULE CODE FOR OFFICE WOMEN

*Advice that may help them to progress*

The New York Times offers this advice to women who work in offices:

To begin with, a woman need not leave her femininity behind her when she takes her place at her desk. She may be as womanly and girlish as she pleases. There is no reason why she need be less refined or less dainty than the girl or woman at home.

As to her clothes, they too may be feminine. Obviously, a satin skirt with a slash and a lampshade tunic, and a blouse of net and lace, are out of place in an office. So, too, are gaudy colors.

But any woman may wear dainty and becoming clothes without running the risk of criticism or misunderstanding, if she wears them in the right way.

Granting that a woman may be her own feminine self in an office, she must remember that her social duties and her business duties are two different things. Of course, a woman who has worked for years, who makes her work her career, has privileges that the younger woman has not. The older, more experienced business woman may receive her mail at her place of business, and may receive personal calls there without inconveniencing any one or arousing comment.

But the younger business woman never should receive personal callers in her office. She should have her personal mail sent to her home address, and she should be careful about the number of telephone calls she receives or makes. Some offices have a "no telephoning" rule. Where there is no such rule, the office telephone should be used only in case of emergency.

There are several reasons why these no-call, no-telephoning, no-letter rules are wise.

A young woman's employers and associates have much more respect for her if they know she has the good taste to wish to keep her own personal affairs more or less to herself.

For another thing, the employee is paid for her time. The time she gives to telephoning and receiving callers and opening her personal mail is time wasted, from her employer's point of view. The time the telephone operator and office boy give to taking care of her mail, her telephone messages and her callers is also time wasted, from the business point of view.

Loyalty to the employer is a first rule of business—ought to be—with both men and women. If you feel that

## OFFICE FITTED UP IN KITCHEN

*Home may be run on business principles*

If a woman were planning to go into any particular mercantile business her first thoughts would naturally be: Where shall I locate, what sort of a store or office can I get, and how can I fit it up so that it shall be best suited to my business needs?

She would feel sure that the success of her business enterprise would largely depend upon her store or office, its equipment, conveniences and many like considerations, says the Philadelphia Ledger. But when a woman marries and enters upon the most important career open to her, does she consider as carefully the situation and needs of the most important room in the house—the kitchen? If she is to do her own work, as the phrase runs, it will be the room in which a great part of her time will be spent.

A girl who has been employed in an office before her marriage, who has kept everything there in systematic order, and thus has been enabled to do more efficient work, seldom thinks that it is possible to follow the same ideas in her kitchen after her marriage.

If she fitted up a corner of the kitchen to resemble a little office and ran her home on the same business principles that she had previously employed, there is little reason to doubt that she would develop into a better housekeeper and also find her work more interesting. A desk by one window could be her "office." Here she could keep her account books, bills and all other necessary papers. Her cookbooks, neatly covered with waxed paper, could be kept here, ready

## STYLISH SUIT OF BROADCLOTH

*Copper tones exceedingly smart*

Plaid broadcloth is one of the novelties of the season, and this costume shows the material used most attractively in combination with plain color. The coat is a most practical one. It has the smart lines, it is cutaway at the front and it is altogether in the height of style, yet it means genuine warmth and winter comfort.

The skirt is made in four pieces. It takes smart lines and gives the straight narrow effect.

The same idea would be handsome carried out in a coat of velvet with a skirt of plain colored broadcloth or eponge, or the suit would be handsome made of duvetyne or wool velours throughout or, again, striped wool velours could be combined with plain.

Colors are wonderfully varied and beautiful this winter. It seems difficult to go astray, but copper tones are exceedingly smart and copper color is peculiarly beautiful in duvetyne.

In place of the fur neckpiece, fur could be used for the collar and cuffs, for fur trimmings are greatly in vogue.

For the medium size, the coat will require 5 1/4 yards of material 27, 2 1/2 yards

44, 2 1/2 yards 52 inches wide; the skirt 5 1/4 yards 27, 2 1/2 yards 44 or 52 inches wide.

The pattern of the coat (7659) is cut in sizes from 36 to 46 inches bust measure; of the skirt (7815) from 22 to 32 waist. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

DRAPED SKIRT  
NOW THE VOGUE

By slow degrees the draped skirt is taking the place of the very tight skirt, says the St. Louis Republic. Most of these are composed of soft silks of woolen materials, free from stiffness. Wiry fabrics are not suited for the closely clinging folds necessary to a good effect. A gold and blue shot soft silk, made all in one piece, is draped cleverly in folds, which are carried around to the back of the skirt and caught under two long narrow bands of blue soft silk, the shade neither dark nor pale and particularly becoming.

The bodice, slightly open at the neck, is set into a rather deep collar of this blue silk, and there are very small revers in front, also in the silk. A belt of the blue completes an especially graceful and pretty dress. The hat worn with it was black velvet with a white feather around the crown and another, even longer, passing from front to back and drooping over the hair.

## TRIED RECIPES

## MOCK OYSTER SOUP

Two cups cut salsify, two cups milk, one tablespoon butter, one tablespoon flour, one teaspoon grated onion, one teaspoon salt, one quarter teaspoon white pepper.

Scrape the salsify root and put into cold water at once to keep from discoloring. Put into saucepan, cover with two cups boiling water; boil 20 minutes, or until tender, without a cover. Drain, saving the water, and mash through wire strainer; return to the water in which it was boiled, add the onion, salt, pepper and flour and butter rubbed together; add to the boiling milk and boil three minutes, stirring constantly.

## CREOLE SCRAMBLED EGGS

One cup strained tomatoes, one teaspoon butter or bacon drippings, two tablespoons cut onion, one tablespoon chopped parsley, one half teaspoon salt, dash paprika, one half cup cold boiled rice, three well-beaten eggs.

Put the drippings in pan, add the onion, fry until tender, but not brown; add the tomatoes and rice; boil five minutes; add the well-beaten eggs and stir until firm; add the salt, paprika; serve on hot platter with small pieces of toast and garnish with chopped parsley.

## COCOA CORNSTARCH PUDDING

Two cups milk, two tablespoons cocoa, two tablespoons cornstarch, one half cup sugar, one quarter teaspoon salt.

Put the milk in top of double boiler, and, when boiling, add the cocoa, sugar, cornstarch and salt, which have been mixed with a little cold milk. Boil five minutes. Pour into ice cream glasses or sherbet cups and set aside to cool.—Philadelphia North American.

## BUTTERMILK BREAD

Use buttermilk which is not too sour. Heat a quart of it to the boiling point, stirring frequently to prevent curdling. Add one tablespoonful of sugar, set aside for five minutes and mix gradually with one quart of sifted flour, beating and stirring until a smooth batter is made. Cover closely and let stand overnight. Then add to the batter one teaspoonful of baking soda dissolved in one quarter of a cupful of hot water, one scant tablespoonful of salt and two tablespoonfuls of melted butter or shortening. Beat well, then gradually sift and mix in sufficient flour to make a soft dough. Turn out on a well floured board and knead until very soft and velvety to the touch. Divide into thirds, mold into loaves, place in greased pans and bake at once in a moderate oven.—Toledo Blade.

TANGO ROSE IS  
NEWEST COLOR

Tango rose is the new shirtwaist color, says the Washington Herald. This shade is an indescribably brilliant one, between cerise and coral, which is seen sometimes in wonderful old embroidered crepe shawls. One woman who owns such a shawl is having it draped into a stunning evening gown this season. No cutting is necessary, for the clinging crepe may be manipulated into the most graceful lines, one corner of the shawl being caught against one shoulder, and the main portion of the shawl almost covering a foundation skirt of white satin. A specially beautiful shawl of this sort over 100 years old, according to its possessor's statement, has been made into an evening wrap, a deep burnoose hood at the back taking in the material so that the fringed front edges fall gracefully over shoulders and arms. Tango rose may be had in crepe meteor, crepe de chine, chiffon crepe, silk and wool lansdowne, and other fabrics of similar quality, suitable for handsome blouses and frocks.

## LAMP SHADES IN NEW DESIGNS

*Those of French manufacture have a wider flare*

"New lamps for old"—the cry in the story of Aladdin—would, today, prove very alluring to the woman who is interested in "the house beautiful," for there are new importations in lamps and lamp shades that are more than ordinarily attractive, says the Philadelphia Ledger.

Take, for instance, the oriental lamp with the pagoda shade. This oddly pretty shade is the new feature of the lamp, with the base of Chinese porcelain or Japanese bronze, with which we are familiar. The richly-embroidered mandarin silks, used as shades, are as popular as ever, but mounting them in the pagoda shape is entirely new.

For those desiring a less elaborate oriental shade, comes a pretty variety of painted habutai silk, from which any nimble-fingered girl might construct a very creditable copy of the more expensive models. The chrysanthemum pattern looks particularly well when mounted over plain silk of a soft mandarin yellow.

A novel lamp, which comes from the "near" Orient, is the Damascus hall-lamp. It is not as tall as the ordinary floor lamp and is intended to be placed on a low stool or tabouret. It is made of pierced, hard-wrought brass, both base and shade, the latter being mounted over silk of Turkish red in some instances. One of these Damascus lamps, placed on a tabouret of teakwood, makes a gorgeous hall decoration.

A new world product, which is equally attractive in its way, is the new mushroom electrolite. It is shaped exactly like a mushroom and the whole lamp, including the stem, is of thick, heavily

## LYE FOR SINK

If one will sift granulated lye down the drain of the sink once or twice a week the pipe will never become clogged with grease.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Be a Little  
Different  
and a Little  
Better  
this Year in Your

Christmas  
Remembrances

Recall and rekindle the Yule tide activity of long ago for the older folks and make the youngsters' eyes dance with delight. Add a new charm to their Christmas merry making by sending them a case of

RED WING  
GRAPE JUICE

*In a Handsome Holiday Box*

One dozen pint bottles of Red Wing Concord Grape Juice or Red Wing Catawba Grape Juice—all one kind or assorted as desired—packed in an unusually attractive Xmas box and shipped by prepaid express to any address east of the Missouri River upon receipt of \$3.00. Delivery of this delightful gift guaranteed in time for the Christmas festivities if your order is placed within the next few days. So order now, giving name of your grocer, and full shipping instructions. If so desired send your Christmas card and same will be enclosed in the package. Address

PURITAN FOOD PRODUCTS CO., Inc., FREDONIA, N. Y.



Gold Dust does what you can't do for dishes. It digs into the corners and cleanses and sweetens.

**GOLD DUST**

cleans everything. Never be without it.

5c and larger packages

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"Let the GOLD DUST TWINS do your work"



## Fun for the Whole Family

The Flexible Flyer is the safest sled made because it is

the only sled with grooved runners. They prevent skidding and give absolute control. Steers around all obstacles and past all other sleds. Light to pull, yet so strong it outlasts 3 ordinary sleds.

BROAD BRACELET  
OF BLACK VELVET

It has now become fashionable in Paris to wear a broad bracelet of black velvet on the left arm. It fits the wrist snugly. By the way, black ornaments are becoming more fashionable each day. The evening gowns, the black oilcloth rose for afternoon gowns and morning hats, the black velvet bracelet at dinners and theater, and now Callot is using large pieces of black onyx jewelry set with seed pearls to fasten the front of a tulle bodice.

One can buy these ornaments in Paris and attach them to the gown as one would a rose. The effect is immensely good when the gown is of white tulle or white satin, with a drapery of silver lace.

## SHORT BLANKETS

Many people complain about the blankets pulling from the foot of the bed. This trouble can be easily remedied by sewing a strip of outing flannel 18 inches wide across the bottom of the blanket. This you tuck under the mattress, and you have the full length of your blanket. You will find them very comfortable fixed this way.—Los Angeles Express.

## CHEESE IN MUSH

Cheese may be added to corn meal mush or to mush from any of the corn or wheat preparations now on the market, says Ranch and Range. The addition of cheese to corn meal mush is particularly desirable when the mush is to be fried.

## VALUABLE HELP

A 5-cent lump of smooth or rough pumice-stone is a valuable help at the kitchen sink. Use it to remove all sorts of stains from the hands; also to scour off burnt food from granite ware. It will not chip the ware as a knife does, not injure in any way. It also cleans and at the same time sharpens steel knives.—Los Angeles Express.

## FRILLS ARE STIFF

The newest frills favored by Parisiennes are laundered to stand out stiffly from neck and from wrists, says the New York Press. Not a gather or wrinkle is shown, but plain frills setting out with the utmost defiance.



# Rural Affairs in N. E. Promoted

Steps Taken at Springfield to Arouse Interest in Organizing Counties to Secure Advisers on Agricultural Subjects

## LEVER BILL DISCUSSED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The agricultural committee of the Western New England Chamber of Commerce met in the rooms of the Springfield Board of Trade yesterday. There were present: Wilson H. Lee of New Haven, Conn.; Dr. E. H. Jenkins, director of the state experiment station of Connecticut at New Haven; James P. Taylor, secretary of the Greater Vermont Association of Burlington, Vt.; A. B. Allen of New Haven, Vt.; John C. Orcutt of the Boston Chamber of Commerce; Frank Gerrett of Greenfield; Emmett H. Naylor, secretary of the Western New England Chamber of Commerce and of the Springfield Board of Trade, and John A. Schuerle, general secretary of the Hampden County Improvement League.

The agricultural situation in New England was discussed and steps were taken toward interesting boards of trade, chambers of commerce and similar organizations in getting counties organized to secure agricultural advisers and promote rural affairs in a similar way to that undertaken by the Hampden County Improvement League.

A subcommittee was appointed to investigate the status of the Lever bill, which will come up before Congress this month, and its probable effect on New England, and also to interest the senators and representatives from New England in this bill and in the promotion of New England agriculture through the United States department of agriculture.

The Lever bill provides for extension departments in agricultural colleges; for field instruction to all those unable to attend college demonstrations; for \$10,000 to be given every year from the federal treasury to each state, also conditional appropriations beginning with \$300,000 a year, to be pro rated among the states on a basis of rural population.

## HARLAN P. AMEN IS HONORED BY EXETER ALUMNI

Foundation of a Harlan P. Amen professorship at Phillips Exeter Academy in honor of the late principal of the institution was started with a gift of \$50,000 at the annual dinner of the New England association of the alumni in the American house Thursday night. S. Sidney Smith, president of the board of trustees, read the letter requesting that the professorship cover either English composition and rhetoric or modern languages or both. The name of the donor is withheld.

Judge James M. Morton, Jr., president. The speakers and guests were John G. Hibben, president of Princeton University; Ernest F. Nichols, president of Dartmouth College; Herbert L. Dillon '03 of the New York Alumni Association and the following trustees: George A. Plimpton '73, William A. Bancroft '74, Robert Winsor '76, Jeremiah Smith, Jr., and Irving Elting, executor.

Choice of a successor to the late principal of Exeter, will be taken up next week, according to Mr. Smith.

The following officers were elected: President, Judge James M. Morton, Jr. '87; vice-presidents, Albert A. Gleason '82, William L. McKee '82, Henry Penny-packer '84, Jeremiah Smith, Jr. '88, Bernard W. Trafford '89; secretary, James A. Tufts '74; treasurer, Frank A. Merrill '84; executive committee, Solon G. Warren '84; Lewis I. Prouty '90; Dr. Howard T. Swain '93; Roger S. Hoar '05; Frederick F. Field '07.

## ELECTRIC ROAD TO CROSS MAINE

AUGUSTA, Me.—The most extensive proposal in electric railroad construction in Maine for a long time is in a petition filed with the state railroad board by the Quebec railroad asking for a line across the northern portion of Maine.

The proposed line would start in Washburn, would pass to Wade and through Wade plantation, then to the western boundary of the state about 100 miles above Megantic.

Approximately 111 miles would be constructed through the wilderness. The lowest estimates of the proposition is \$3,500,000 approximately, which would make the cost per mile more than \$31,500.

## MORE COMMITTEE PUBLICITY SOUGHT

Believing that there should be more publicity of the votes of legislative committees, Representative-elect Thomas A. Niland of East Boston has filed a bill providing that the voting on all subjects referred to a committee of the Legislature shall be by yeas and nays, and that the result of the vote shall be printed in the journal. It provides also for admission of press representatives to all executive sessions of legislative committees.

MR. ROURKE SPEAKS AT TECH  
The Civil Engineering Society of M. I. T. was addressed last night in the Tech Union by Louis K. Rourke '05, commissioner of public works of Boston.

## TUFTS COLLEGE NOMINATIONS FOR CLASS DAY MADE

Election Will Be Held Monday Night Among Seniors—Every Club and Fraternity Participates

MEDFORD, Mass.—Reports of nominations for the important Tufts class day officers made Thursday afternoon by a special senior class committee composed of representatives from every fraternity, club and faction on the hill include:

Tree orator—Clarence P. Houston of Methuen, Francis A. Maulsby of West Somerville, Carroll C. O'Neill of Allston and Frederick W. Porter of Springfield. Chape orator—Russell L. Davidson of North Billerica, John W. Dole of Enfield, N. H.; Herbert C. Metcalf of Winchester, Clarence S. Powers of Meriden, Conn., and Leon J. Sturtevant of Lexington.

Class day committee (five to be elected)—Perley F. Ayer of Portland, Me.; Carl A. Garabedian of Dorchester, Everett A. Geer of Three Rivers, Theodore W. Hodges of Lynn, Ralph W. Hill of Peabody, H. Olin Jackson of Southbridge, Everett B. Miller of Meriden, Conn.; Clarence D. Prescott of Haverhill, Dole, Maulsby, O'Neill, Powers and Sturtevant. The election takes place Monday night.

## PHI BETA KAPPA MEN AT HARVARD RECEIVE KEYS

Harvard Phi Beta Kappa Society gave a reception and dinner to its 30 new members from the junior and senior classes last night in the trophy room of the Harvard Union. President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard and Alfred Noyes, the poet laureate of England, were the guests of honor.

At the dinner Prof. George Lyman Kittredge of Harvard, who is a member of the Harvard chapter, acted as toastmaster, and President Lowell presented the Phi Beta Kappa keys, which are significant of excellence in scholarship, to the 30 men.

Other speakers at the dinner were Prof. J. H. Ropes, Prof. Kirsopp Lake, Prof. H. N. Davis and William Lane of the class of 1881.

## BOARD OF TRADE CAMPAIGN OPENS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Two thousand members by the first of the year is the aim of a campaign started by the members of the committee of 100 of the Providence Board of Trade at the bi-weekly dinner held at the Crown hotel yesterday. The membership boom will close Dec. 15.

## RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

The following are some recent decisions by the rules of golf committee: Holme Hall Golf Club—A and B are the finalists in a match tournament. They are all square and one to play. A loses his ball at the eighteenth hole. Instead of treating the match as over, B persuades A to drop a ball and play out the hole. A agrees to this, and A then holes out in fewer strokes than B. The players were aware of the provisions of rule 21, but B disliked winning by a technical stroke of fortune. The advice of the rules committee under the circumstances is desired.

Answer—As the finalists have defeated the rest of the field, the query for the committee to decide is whether the prize should be awarded to either. The players agreed to exclude the operation of rule 21, and thereby infringed rule 3 of special rules for match competitions. The rules committee recommends that the prize be not awarded to either player. If, however, it is more convenient for the Holme Hall Golf Club to declare a winner, the prize should go to B, who actually won the match and abandoned it.

Elie Golf House Club—(1) In a competition by match play A and B were competitors. Playing one of the holes A played his second shot, followed by B. The second shot of B was badly bunkered, and after several shots he gave up the hole. A, on coming up to his ball, found he had played his second shot with a ball not in the match. The committee, by a majority, awarded the hole to A on the ground that B gave up the hole although in terms of rule 20 (2) A seemed to have been first to lose it. Were they correct?

(2) In a cup competition, the conditions are that the competitors play a qualifying round by stroke play, under handicap—the eight best scores to qualify for match play—ties to be settled before the match play starts. Two competitors tied for eighth place—they played off the tie by match play, not by strokes. Were they in order in doing this, if not, what is the penalty?

Answer—(1) By playing a ball not in the match, and failing to inform B of the fact before B played his second stroke, A lost the hole (see Rule 20 (2)).

(2) The first part of the competition was by stroke play and the competitors who tied were bound to decide their tie by stroke play. The match they played had no bearing on the competition, and if there was not time for them to decide their tie afterwards by stroke play they are disqualified.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

Percy Mackaye read a paper to the Drama League on "The Biography of a Play" Thursday afternoon at the Shubert, tracing the history of the theatrical treatment of the Turandot legend which he has used as foundation for his original comedy, "A Thousand Years Ago."

He said that his play is entirely new work, using certain elements of the eighteenth century comedy by Gozzi, later adapted into German by Schiller. Mr. Mackaye eliminated many of the original characters and put in the troupe of Italian maskers.

Mr. Mackaye then gave a lengthy outline of the traditional figures of the Italian comedy of masks, and showed how the chief male character of his play, Capocomico, was wholly new. The name, he said, was that given to the director of the old Italian troupes.

Frederick Warde, who plays the Emperor in the fantasy, then spoke for the poetic drama from the standpoint of the actor. He said that in his opinion Shakespeare wrote his plays to be acted, not read, and never dreamed that they would one day be solemnly analyzed and discussed. He paid a tribute to the great classic actors of the past in this country and England, with most of whom he was associated during a stage experience of nearly 50 years.

Both speakers paid tribute to the stage direction of J. C. Huffman, who has worked with Mr. Mackaye upon the production.

It was explained that the plan of giving the play in this country started with the importation of the Reinhardt version of the Schiller drama. This version was played briefly in this country and shelved. Mr. Mackaye, called in to recommend changes that might make the piece of more interest to Americans, declined to revise or adapt, but finally undertook to write the entirely new play now on view.

## CITIES PLAN FOR HOLIDAY TREES

WORCESTER, Mass.—Park commissioners met last night in city hall and selected a site for the big Yule-tide tree that will be placed on the common by Worcester women for the benefit of all.

The commissioners have decided to place the tree on the east side of the mail, directly in the rear center of city hall.

## SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Springfield will have a municipal holiday tree this year if plans already under way can be brought to a successful conclusion.

The directors of the Springfield Improvement Association will hold a special meeting this afternoon to consider plans for obtaining a tree.

## AGRA GOLF CLUB—A player drove apparently into a pond, bordered by trees and long grass. The ball not being found after due search it was considered to be lost in water, and the player dropped another ball under Rule 27, leaving his caddy to look for the ball in the pond. Before the players had holed out, the caddy reported that he had found the ball in the long grass outside the pond. What should be done? In this case the player continued with the ball he had dropped and won the hole.

Answer—The player who dropped a ball lost the hole.

Tollygunge Club, Ltd.—In a foursome match competition, A and B vs. C and D. A and C drove from the last tee. C was doubtful whether his ball was out of bounds or not, and played a provisional ball. The original ball was found at a spot which all four players believed to be on the course, so the provisional ball was lifted and the original played. C and D holed out in 4. A and B failed to hole in 4, lifted their ball and gave up the hole and the match. Some 10 or 20 minutes after the players had left the green a member of the committee informed A and B that the spot from which C's original ball was played by his partner was out of bounds under a local rule. A and B thereupon claimed the hole and the match, and the committee upheld their claim. (1) It having been admitted that none of the players in the match were aware of the local rule referred to, and the last green having been left some considerable time before a claim was made by A and B, did rule No. 36 and decision No. 9 for 1911 govern the case, and were C and D winners of the match? (2) Was the member of committee justified in interfering, or A and B entitled to accept and act upon his advice? (3) Assuming that the member of committee was a competitor in the competition, did this give him any better claim to interfere on his observing a breach of the rules by other competitors? (4) Were the committee justified in acting upon information of one of their number apart from any claim of the players, and if so justified, is there any time limit within which the committee may take action?

Answer—A and B, having agreed to their opponents playing out the hole with the original ball, are debarred from making any subsequent claim. A committee may act at any time on information it receives whether given by a competitor or non-competitor. Any one is justified in reporting to a committee any breach of rule he may observe.

## MAINE MAN ON COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON—Representative John A. Peters of Maine has been assigned to the committee on claims and insular affairs.

## PUPILS TO HEAR OF BENEFITS OF COLLEGE COURSE

University Men in Worcester to Deliver Addresses at the High Schools Today

WORCESTER, Mass.—The intercollegiate council has sent representatives from colleges to address high school pupils today. The speakers will meet different groups of the high school pupils and try to encourage them to take a college course and show them the many benefits which may be derived from going to college. The sides of the question which will be taken up are social, athletic and intellectual.

Most of the representatives arrived in Worcester yesterday afternoon and attended a complimentary dinner last night in Association hall by the Y. M. C. A. women's auxiliary.

College men who were present at the dinner were: Charles M. Mills, Amherst; D. C. Van Derwerker, Benjamin Yerxa, V. T. Rice and Frederick Childs, president of the intercollegiate council, Brown university; W. I. Vorys, Williams; Durand Allen, Yale; G. E. Harris, Princeton; Donald Taft, Clark, and Richard Keith, Harry B. Linsay and Clarence P. Shedd, Worcester Polytechnic Institute.

The other members of the deputation who are expected to arrive today are: Sidney Chamberlain, Williams; I. T. Gumb, Brown; R. C. Walker, Williams, and James C. Manry, Harvard.

## MALDEN HAS PLANS FOR A WHITE WAY

Establishment of a white way in the business section of Malden will be discussed by the Board of Trade next Wednesday evening. Four of the ornamental street lights proposed have been installed experimentally on both sides of Pleasant street in front of the offices of the Malden Electric Company. It is proposed to extend a series of these lights to Malden square and south to Irving street.

Arrangements for discussion of the subject are in the hands of Chairman George E. Blakeslee of the retail trade department, Chairman Alexander Kerr of the civics department and Secretary Frederick W. Mozart.

The civics department also is taking up the matter of taxation and Chairman Kerr has named a sub-committee in charge of this subject.

## SOCIAL COURSE TO HAVE FREE NIGHTS

Five free monthly conferences open to the public will be a feature of the Thursday evening paid course in social service which was opened last night in the Town room, 3 Joy street, under the direction of Philip Davis, head worker of the Civic Service house. At the first conference, to be held Dec. 18, housing will be discussed by Elmer S. Forbes, chairman of the housing committee of the Massachusetts Civic League. Dr. Richard C. Cabot will also speak.

Robert A. Woods of South End house said last night that this was the first time an evening course in social work had been provided for volunteers before they entered upon social service as a profession. Next week Dr. Jeffrey H. Brackett will speak on "The Community."

## CONFERENCE TO BE HELD FOR MILITIA

Conference of commanders of the militia with Governor-elect Walsh at the State House Saturday to outline a policy for the proper and efficient conduct of the militia service during the coming year was announced by Mr. Walsh at the third annual dinner of the associate members of the ninth infantry, M. V. M., last night at the Copley-Plaza hotel.

The Governor-elect praised the state military service, as did also Col. Charles G. Morton, fifth infantry, U. S. A.; Col. Edward L. Logan, ninth infantry, M. V. M., and his father, Brig. Gen. Lawrence J. Logan, addressed the diners.

## MALDEN MAN GIVES CLUBHOUSE SITE

To provide a location for a clubhouse for the Olive Avenue Improvement Association, Councilman Conrad Sawyer of Malden, president of the association, announces that he will present a lot of land on Nanepashemet avenue to the organization. The gift has been accepted and a committee composed of President Sawyer, W. D. Langille, Jr., and Frank Anderson named to have plans prepared and begin erection of the building.

## LEADERS TO SPEAK

Tom Mann, an English labor leader, John Spargo, a Socialist leader, and Charles Zueblin will speak in Tremont Temple Monday night under the auspices of the Boston School of Social Science.

## CHORUS TO PRESENT 'MESSIAH'

LYNN, Mass.—Nearly 80 voices compose the chorus of the Lynn Choral Society which jointly with the Lynn Orchestral Society will present the "Messiah" in Odd Fellows hall, Dec. 11.

## MAIN MAN ON COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON—Representative John A. Peters of Maine has been assigned to the committee on claims and insular affairs.

ACCESSIBLE—ATTRACTIVE—AT ITS BEST

## THE SHEPARD STATIONERY STORE

Easy to reach the SHEPARD STATIONERY STORE from three of Boston's most popular shopping streets.

Everything you expect to find in a well-ordered, progressive Stationery Store and everything at prices to your liking.

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A spacious, full-lighted, clear-aired center for the thrifty and tasteful, who may enjoy all the advantages afforded by the broad, liberal SHEPARD policy.

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## CITY PLANNING BOARD ASSURED FOR PROVIDENCE

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A city planning commission, to direct improvement activities in Providence, was assured yesterday, when Mayor Gainer signed the ordinance for the commission, which was passed by the board of aldermen Nov. 20, and concurred in by the common council last Monday night. Mr. Gainer also signed the resolution appropriating \$1000 for the new organization.

It will be some time, however, before the commissioners will be named. The board is to consist of eight members, four of them by virtue of public office, and four citizens not holding office to be appointed by the mayor.

The official members of the new commission will be Mayor Gainer, Commissioner of Public Works Walter F. Slade, President William P. Vaughn of the board of aldermen and President William A. Schofield of the common council.

## DEMOCRATS HAVE BALANCE OF \$261

Contributions totaling \$23,928.29 were made to the Democratic state committee during the campaign, according to returns filed by the committee with the secretary of state. Expenditures amounted to \$23,666.59, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$261.70.

## DEDICATION OF TABLETS IS HELD

NEWTON, Mass.—Two bronze tablets six feet high, presented by Sarah Hull chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, were dedicated in the Newton public library Thursday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The tablets were erected in honor of the Newton soldiers of the revolution and bear the names of the 432 men.

The tablets were unveiled by Charles S. Read, secretary of the Bostonian Society, a descendant of Gen. William Hull of revolutionary fame. Mrs. F. B. Hornbrook, chairman of the committee, presented the tablets to Mayor Charles E. Hatfield, who accepted them for the city.

## MR. WALSH TO BE DINNER GUEST

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Governor-elect David L. Walsh will make his first public speech since his election tonight at the Hotel Kimball at a dinner to be given jointly by the Hampden County Improvement League and the Springfield Board of Trade.

## EARLIER PAY ADVANCE VOTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The city government voted to make the policemen's maximum salary of \$1000 begin with the third instead of the sixth year of service; salary first year \$800, second year \$900. It refused to increase the mayor's salary.

## COURT ADMITS LOWELL MEN

WASHINGTON—The city of Lowell was represented Thursday in the supreme court of the United States when Representative Rogers and Frederick N. Wier were admitted to practice before that tribunal.

## LYNN HAS NO-LICENSE RALLY

LYNN, Mass.—A largely attended no-license rally was held in Odd Fellows hall Thursday night. Mayor Newhall presided.

## POSTMASTERSHIP TO BE VOTED ON

WESTFIELD, Mass.—Members of the Democratic town committee will canvass the town in regard to a choice for the postmastership.

## BROOKLINE WATER MAIN BURSTS AND CLOSES STREETS

Road department men of Brookline begin today to repair the 48-inch main of the metropolitan water department which burst last night at Clinton and Dean roads in the Beaconfield section of Brookline and for an hour and a half sent a stream of water down the hill, flooding cellars and forming a brook along the tracks of the Boston & Albany railroad. The repair work will take several days. Meanwhile both roads have been closed to traffic and part of Coldswell road has also been shut off.

Although the break took place at 11:53 p. m. it was 1:30 a. m. this morning before the water was turned off. It is estimated that more than 3,000,000 gallons of water had poured down the hill along Clinton and Clark roads. On the north side of Clinton road the water flooded the cellars and flowed through the first floors, damaging carpets and furniture.

Word was sent to the stations of the metropolitan water department and as soon as possible the gates to the main were shut off at Chestnut Hill and at Clinton road, as well as at the Boston-Brookline line.

## ARCHITECTS NAME BOSTON MAN AS THEIR PRESIDENT

NEW ORLEANS—R. Clifton Sturgis of Boston was elected president of the American Institute of Architects without opposition. On Thursday D. Knickerbocker Boyd of Philadelphia defeated Glen Brown of Washington for secretary by a vote of 61 to 54. Mr. Brown had served as secretary of the institute for 12 years. A vote of confidence was given him.

Other new officers elected were: First vice-president, T. R. Kimball, Omaha; second vice-president, F. C. Baldwin, Washington; treasurer, J. L. Mauran, St. Louis; auditor, T. F. Fuller, Washington; directors, Walter Cook, New York, W. R. B. Wilcox, Seattle, Octavius Morgan, Los Angeles.

## REPUBLICAN VACANCY FILLED

HARTFORD, Conn.—William F. Henney, formerly mayor of Hartford and former judge of the city court, was elected a member of the Republican national committee from Connecticut Thursday, succeeding Charles F. Brooker of Ansonia, resigned.

## THIRD POPE RECEIVER NAMED

District Aldrich in the United States district court yesterday afternoon appointed Charles A. Persons, president of the Persons Manufacturing Company of Worcester, as third receiver for the Pope Manufacturing Company.

MEN

MEN

Filene's

Men's No-Tip  
Barber Shop is on the  
Second Floor

Winter's on the Way—  
Held Up Somewhere  
Along the Line, That's All

That is why a lot of men who have been putting off buying their Winter Overcoats will wake up one of these mornings wishing they'd dropped into Filene's before and slipped into a warm, heavy Balmacann or Dress-up Coat.

—particularly when the assortment now at \$15 to \$75 is not likely to be duplicated until 1914!

(FILLENE'S-SECOND FLOOR)



## DELEGATES FROM MANY COLLEGE CHAPTERS AT THE D. K. E. CONVENTION IN BOSTON



Representatives of fraternity as they appeared when assembled in front of the Hotel Somerset, where the photo was taken

## MAYOR PLANS TO CLOSE TWO LODGING HOUSES

Others in City May Be Forbidden to Do Business as Result of Investigations Following Fire in the Arcadia Hotel

## CONDITIONS ARE TOLD

Instructions were issued today by Mayor Fitzgerald to Arthur G. Everett, building commissioner, to cooperate with Stephen O'Meara, the police commissioner, and see that the orders regarding the closing of two lodging houses, one in Green and the other in Cherry streets, were carried out. At the house in Green street, conducted by the Salvation Army, it was said the place would be closed this evening. The closing of these places follows the Arcadia hotel fire which resulted in 28 men being killed.

Other lodging houses will probably be closed as the result of the investigations under way by the city authorities and the Suffolk county grand jury. Restrictions have already been placed on at least a dozen houses, and inspectors toured the city last evening to see if the law was being recognized.

At the house at 37 Green street the mayor was told there were 92 lodgers. The management had been notified that 75 was the limit. The accommodations there for 96 men were 23 rooms. The mayor requested the clerk to pay deposits back to lodgers, close the doors and not open them again. Other places were also visited.

According to a report to Commissioner Everett by Inspector C. J. Murphy under date of Oct. 22, recommending that a fire escape be provided for the Laconia st. side of the Arcadia and that openings be made in the partitions on fourth and fifth floors, an official notice was served on Moses H. Gulesian, owner of the building, by William W. K. Campbell, a constable, on Oct. 24.

Within the specified 10-day period, however, according to the statement of Mayor Fitzgerald, Mr. Gulesian appeared before the building commissioner and asked for an extension of time. This extension was granted; no time limit was specified, and as Mr. Gulesian had not been served with any other notice in the matter, the mayor holds him as relieved of any legal responsibility.

The report of John H. Mahony, supervisor of construction in the building department relating to visits he made to a number of lodging houses Wednesday night, was filed with Building Commissioner Everett, who made it public through Mayor Fitzgerald.

Mr. Mahony and inspectors visited 15 lodging houses. They demanded of several proprietors that they restrict the number of lodgers. In one building they found the back stairs littered with waste paper, excelsior and rubbish.

At 37 Green street the inspectors ordered rubbish removed from beneath back stairs. Fire gongs were found out of order in another place and at one place the proprietor was exceeding the number of lodgers permitted.

The grand jury will resume its investigation Monday. State police have not finished their investigation. Deputy Chief Neal will summon the management of the Arcadia and a number of witnesses now summoned by the grand jury.

Mayor Fitzgerald made a personal tour of several lodging houses, and at the Union house, 1051 Washington street, after ordering it to be closed, was over- come, and had to be assisted by newspaper men. He was taken home in his automobile.

At the city hall today it was announced that it was expected that the mayor would be confined to his home for some time.

## Mr. O'Meara Explains Law

The following statement was issued today by Police Commissioner O'Meara: No license for a public lodging house is ever issued by the police department unless the building commissioner and the board of health first certify in writing that the place to be used is constructed and arranged in accordance with the statutory requirements as to health and safety. Such is the law and also the unvarying practice of the police department.

The licenses expire annually and are not reissued until new certificates as to

health and safety are actually in the hands of the police department. It has often happened that the delivery of licenses has been refused pending the receipt of such certificates.

The police department passes only upon the suitability of the location with reference to the business or residential use of neighboring property and upon the character and fitness of the applicant for a license. For one of these reasons or the other licenses have often been refused.

If it is the desire of the city authorities to close on the ground of health, or

## WORDSWORTH CALLED POET WHO NEVER LOST HIS IDEAL

Alfred Noyes lectured on Wordsworth in his series on the sea in English poetry at the Lowell Institute on Thursday afternoon. Wordsworth saw that faith was given to man that his affections might be detached from things of earth and turned to things divine. The religious man values what he sees chiefly as a shadowy faith of what he does not see. Wordsworth insists upon the affinity between poetry and religion. We moderns hesitate to make this connection partly because we fight shy of anything that seems like piety and partly from fear of being thought hypocrites. We may admit if we choose, Mr. Noyes thinks, that we ourselves have no claim to any virtues whatsoever, but let us concede to the men of the past and those that shall be, some measure of nobility; for they have confessed and they will again gladly confess themselves to be the sons of God.

There was no Puritanic piety in Wordsworth and yet the religious sentiment is everywhere interwoven with his under world. Wordsworth's "The World Is Too Much With Us" is one of the greatest sea poems ever written, and one of the most truly religious, though it may be shocking to a narrow piety. Wordsworth moved in no particular set and he was concerned in no particular revolution, close as he came to having been personally involved in the French revolution. Browning's "Lost Leader" is unjust. Wordsworth never lost his ideal, never was untrue to himself. He was no revolutionary. He was the prophet of that essential conservatism in which the stars are preserved from wronging in his own perfect phrase, in the "Ode to Duty."

Wordsworth was the sanest, best balanced intelligence since Milton. He comprehended all the extremes of trivial opinion and effort in a wider, deeper unity. Yet freedom was to him the essence of being. Witness his lines on British freedom. "But his freedom must have its charter, else he is no freedom. He understood the union of law and liberty and herein consists what Arnold called the "healing power" of Wordsworth's poetry; he subdued strife with peace and brought solace for human woe. At times his work ceases to be his own, and seems to share the nature of the rhythmic tides and of the wheeling stars. For him the gentleness of heaven was on the sea. Take the heaven out of Wordsworth's poetry, and what have you left? One great English critic was unwilling to spell God with a capital—and the reviewers promptly proceeded to spell the gentleman's famous name with a small letter, title and all. Yet even this intellectual pessimist, as Mr. Noyes calls the materialistic theorist of the modern world, admitted that Wordsworth had a right to the world's gratitude for having upheld the standard of what is great and noble. John Stuart Mill said that Wordsworth had taught him to enjoy quiet contemplation.

Wordsworth's poetry takes on itself tasks usually left to religion, and he brought some sense of the infinite even to his agnostic readers. The visible universe was to him the perpetual shadowing forth of the invisible. The wonderful passage from the preface of the "Excursion" was read by Mr. Noyes to illustrate the height of Wordsworth's philosophy, for Mr. Noyes feels that they wrong him who question whether he had a system of ordered philosophy.

"By words Which speak of nothing more than what we are, Would I arouse the sensual from their sleep . . . and win the vacant and the vain To noble raptures."

He wrote these splendid lines in a noble sincerity; they are based on a definite trust. Mr. Noyes noted how the ship sailing due north was a figure of the human consciousness seeking the divine. Wordsworth hardly ever writes of the sea without using it as an image of the eternity, an idea taken up by

safety, any public lodging house now licensed, the legal and orderly method, often followed heretofore, is that the board of health or the building commissioner shall notify the police commissioner in writing that the place is not satisfactory, whereupon the police commissioner immediately revokes the license.

The whole proceeding need not occupy 20 minutes; after it has been followed the place is closed lawfully and cannot be reopened, unless again licensed, without exposing the proprietor to prosecution.

## CONVENTION OF D. K. E. ENTERS ITS LAST DAY

(Continued from page one)

The finance and John Clair Minot of publicity and souvenirs.

The publicity given to the convention by The Christian Science Monitor was also mentioned and praised. This action was made a matter of record.

As soon as the selection of the next meeting place was announced the convention was adjourned and the Dikes, both undergraduate and alumni who were in attendance, went to the chapter house of the Tech chapter of D. K. E., Sigma Tau, 215 Newbury street, where a buffet luncheon was served.

The final session of the convention started this morning at 10 o'clock with the understanding that all matters to come before the delegates should be cleared up before adjournment. Consequently although the luncheon given by the Tech chapter was scheduled for 12:30, it was postponed until the session ended, shortly after 2 o'clock.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon the Tech chapter assisted by the young women friends of the members will be hosts at a banquet in the ballroom of the Hotel Somerset. Wives of local alumni will be matrons.

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The fraternity dinner tonight is expected to bring together between 400 and 500 members. In addition to the 300 who are attending the convention the dinner will call out alumni from Boston and other New England points.

Samuel L. Powers will be toastmaster and the speakers will include Bishop William Lawrence, Dean George Hodges of the Harvard theological seminary, Charles F. Mathewson of New York, president of the fraternity; Charles H. Sherrill of New York, former minister to the Argentine; the Rev. Jay T. Stocking of Newtonville, Matthew G. Brush, first vice-president of the Boston Elevated; George M. Morris of Chicago and the president of the convention, John C. Phelps. Former Gov. John D. Long is also expected to speak.

At the speakers table will be seated the following: The Hon. Enos Thompson Luce, Waltham, Theta '56, Bowdoin, president of the twelfth convention at Providence, 1857; Dr. Henry Orlando Marcy, Sigma '63, Amherst; Winfield Scott Slocum, Sigma '69, Amherst; Dr. Myles Standish, Theta '75, Bowdoin; Lewis Parkhurst, Pi '78, Dartmouth; Roswell Beebe Burchard, Lieutenant Governor Rhode Island, Nu '80, College of the City of New York; Edwin Upton Curtis, former mayor of Boston, Theta '82, Bowdoin; Elmer Ellsworth Silver, Upsilon '85, Brown; Tracy Corey Drake, Psi Omega '86, Rensselaer of Chicago; the Rev. William Harman van Allen, Alpha Alpha '90, Middlebury; Phi Gamma '90, Syracuse; James Anderson Hawes, Esq., Phi '94, Yale, secretary of the council; Warner Marshall, Beta Chi '00, Western Reserve, chairman of local executive committee; Dean Alfred E. Burton of M. I. T., '78, Bowdoin; Robert L. O'Brien, editor of Boston Herald, '91, Dartmouth; the Rev. Richmond Fisk, D. D., of Ayer, '88, Williams.

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The play was "The Lady of the Slipper," with David Montgomery, Fred Stone and Miss Elsie Janis as principals in the cast. The stars revamped certain of their lines for the occasion.

Songs of the fraternity were sung during the intermissions. The theater was decorated with red, blue and gold, the fraternity colors, and on the curtain hung a large banner of the fraternity. Raymond D. Hunting was chairman of the committee having the party in charge.

After the play the Dikes marched through the streets to a restaurant where an informal supper was served.

**FORD MOTOR COMPANY**  
NEW YORK—The Ford Motor Company will build an assembling plant at Louisville, Ky., at a cost of \$200,000.

**MR. KENNY HALTS CAMPAIGN**  
Thomas J. Kenny, candidate for the mayoralty in Boston, and acting mayor, today sent a letter to Mayor Fitzgerald saying that he would cancel all rallies and drop campaigning while the mayor was at home. In another communication Mr. Kenny assured the mayor that his plans would be carried out during his absence.

**MALDEN TO HEAR CANDIDATES**  
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## CONVENTION OF D. K. E. ENTERS ITS LAST DAY

(Continued from page one)

The finance and John Clair Minot of publicity and souvenirs.

The publicity given to the convention by The Christian Science Monitor was also mentioned and praised. This action was made a matter of record.

As soon as the selection of the next meeting place was announced the convention was adjourned and the Dikes, both undergraduate and alumni who were in attendance, went to the chapter house of the Tech chapter of D. K. E., Sigma Tau, 215 Newbury street, where a buffet luncheon was served.

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## MEDIATORS PROGRESS WITH INDIANAPOLIS PEACE PLANS

INDIANAPOLIS—With federal and local mediators active, the outlook for an early resumption of normal business conditions was bright today.

The Chamber of Commerce advertised extensively over the United States: "Indianapolis is doing business as usual." Mayor Wallace said that the police had the situation in hand.

The general strike asked by the teamsters was halted by peace plans of a citizens conciliation committee and John B. Densmore, an agent of the federal department of labor. Mr. Densmore conferred with Governor Rallston and Mayor Wallace and today met with members of the Chamber of Commerce. The question of a general strike comes up again tonight before the Central Labor Union.

Mr. Wyatt, general organizer, pledged the support of the American Federation of Labor. He said that this question is not one of the teamsters alone but of organized labor and asserted that the National Association of Manufacturers is behind the employers.

## PEACE ADVOCATE ADVISES DIVIDING THE HAGUE COURT

WASHINGTON—Before the Federal Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes here Thursday night, Denys P. Myers of Boston read a paper on the "Composition of the Court." He reviewed The Hague's attempt to make one people of the world for the purposes of justice.

Mr. Myers did not see any immediate success for attempts to wipe out the equality basis of representation in the court, but said it was significant that, out of 13 propositions, the one providing for representation according to a nation's importance was the only one to receive serious attention.

As a solution of the problem of forming the court he advised that it be created in two sections, one to deal with private and the other with public international law, a system of dividing court work familiar in Europe.

## GOV. GLYNN FOR PRIMARY CHANGE

WASHINGTON—Governor Glynn of New York may call upon President Wilson today. He had a 15-minute interview with Secretary Bryan of the state department Thursday night.

The Governor said he wanted to see the President and review conditions in New York state. He said he favored Mr. Wilson's presidential primary idea.

**NEW NORTH SHORE DRIVE LAMPS**  
LYNN, Mass.—On North Shore drive, between the Nahant bathhouse and Monument square, the metropolitan park commission is installing 40 electric lamps.

**NEVADA ABOUT 52% COMPLETED**  
The new 27,500-ton United States battleship Nevada, being built by the Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy, is about 52 per cent completed. It probably will be April before she leaves the ways. Miss Eleanor Anne Siebert of Reno, Nev., will name her.

**DEEPER MYSTIC IS SOUGHT**  
Mystic Valleys Waterways Association has engaged photographers to take pictures of seagoing vessels docking in the Mystic, to assist in securing a congressional appropriation for deepening the channel and straightening the river.

## ADAMS TO SAIL CUP DEFENDER IN BIG CONTESTS

Several thousand men who are on strike in the building trades have instructed their delegates in the Central Labor Union to vote for a general strike. Members of the Chamber of Commerce, active in the teamsters' trouble, said they did not believe a general walkout would be ordered.

Four Cincinnati strike-breakers were shot, one possibly fatally this morning, in a rush upon a non-union wagon.

## GARMENT STRIKE ARBITER OFFERED

WASHINGTON—Replying to the request of the state labor commissioner that the federal government use its good offices in settlement of the garment workers' strike at Philadelphia, Assistant Secretary of Labor Post communicated that if the department were furnished with the names and addresses of leaders on both sides, a mediator would be sent to Philadelphia.

## HOUSE IN ACTION ON COLD STORAGE

WASHINGTON—The House Interstate commerce committee today enlisted in the anti-cold storage campaign. It appointed a sub-committee for special consideration of bills designed to curb the so-called "cold storage trust," and also pure food law extensions. The bill of Representative McKellar of Tennessee, proposing regulation of cold storage, was referred to the sub-committee.

## HOUSE PLANS OPEN FORUM ON ROADS

WASHINGTON—A series of hearings on good roads was invited today by the House roads committee to begin Monday. Anybody interested in the subject is invited to testify. An appropriation bill of large proportions for federal roads is planned.

**NEEDHAM REPUBLICANS ELECT**  
NEEDHAM, Mass.—The Needham Republican Club has elected: President, Everett W. Pinkham; vice-presidents, Samuel H. Wragg, Charles E. Stanwood, Arthur G. Curran; treasurer, William F. Leach; secretary, Frank C. Rogers.

**MALDEN CHARGES INVESTIGATED**  
Malden board of aldermen has completed a series of conferences with city officials and employees following charges of extravagance made by Mayor Charles Schumaker. The subject will probably be reported on at the next meeting.

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*It won't leak*

Dear Santa!

I want something useful this Xmas. Please bring me a Moore's. The original non-leakable Fountain Pen.

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HEADQUARTERS 168 DEVONSHIRE ST. BOSTON.



# Banks Extend Credit, Says Mr. Weeks

Bay State Man in Supporting  
Hitchcock Bill Denies Apprehension of Currency Legislation  
Causes Fall in Business

SEES NO NEED OF HASTE

WASHINGTON—Before making his speech on the currency bill in the Senate today Senator Weeks of Massachusetts took occasion to point out that the present lull in business throughout the United States is not due to the banks withholding credit in apprehension of currency legislation, as has been represented.

That a business depression exists he showed by clearing house receipts, which are 6.9 per cent lower than on the same day last year. A variation of 5 per cent usually indicates the difference between good and bad times, he said.

"There are various causes for this condition," he said. "Currency legislation is not more responsible than are the tariff, our international relations and many other factors that directly affect business."

The senator quoted several letters and telegrams from prominent bankers, in answer to his inquiry, showing that the banks are not withholding credit, but on the contrary are extending it to their customers to the limit. George M. Reynolds and James B. Forgan, presidents of Chicago's largest banks, showed that their correspondent country banks to the number of several thousand were not only extending credit from their own resources but in addition were borrowing heavily from the large city banks to accommodate their customers. Bankers in New York, New Orleans and Kansas City were quoted to the same effect. The banks expect a lull at this time of year, said Senator Weeks.

The Senate should take all the time necessary for the most careful investigation of the currency bill, according to Senator Weeks, who spoke in favor of the Hitchcock currency measure.

Any of the bills now before the Senate is superior to the original Glass bill, Senator Weeks declared, though personally he favored one central bank. Barring this, the smaller the number of banks, he believed, the better.

Senator Weeks said in part:

"In making changes we must remember that the customs and practices of people must be respected and given consideration; that those parts of our system that have given good results should be preserved. It is not a question which should be taken up hastily or inadvisedly. We must pull down some parts of our present banking and currency system in erecting the new, and it is essential that this be done without interfering with business or causing any jar in the delicate functions with which we are dealing. It seems to me that the Hitchcock committee has come as near to accomplishing this, or in arranging a plan which will accomplish it, as is possible.

"There has been no reason for haste in passing this legislation. It has been perfectly apparent to any one familiar with the course of business and banking arrangements that notwithstanding the unusual demands for currency credit which come in the fall months, there is not likely to be any difficulty, and that we will go over the crop-moving period without serious trouble.

"I am not disposed to take from the House committee on banking and currency, or from the House itself, or others who had to do with the banking and currency bill as it came to the Senate, much credit as is due them for having gotten together a measure which contains many sound and wise provisions, and yet the bill at that time was far from what it should be, and a majority at least of the Senate committee believed that this was the time when we should get the best legislation possible.

Therefore it is not any reflection on the House to say that in the time that that body had the Glass bill before it, considering the amount of discussion which took place, it was simply impossible for members to have understood the merits of many of the provisions of the bill.

"You will hear complaints that business is falling off, that banks are hoarding their resources, that there is a demand for early legislation; and yet I can say to you that I have not had during the past three months a single communication urging hasty action.

"Let us be fair. Stop this talk tending to prejudice class against class. There are probably just as many patriotic men in one class in proportion to their numbers as in another. To condemn a class or to try to create prejudice against a class by making statements which can not be substantiated is fundamentally wrong.

"What we should aim to do is to get all of the reserves where they will be available in protecting business interests without causing serious trouble in reserve centers. To do this I believe that it would be best to have one reserve bank, into which all reserves other than those held in a bank's own vaults should be deposited, and from which supply assistance could be diverted wherever needed.

"The Democratic party has, however, resolved against a single reserve bank, so it may not be possible to limit the number to one; while I believe that any number over one will weaken the system, I am well aware that if the banks to be established are connected so that the reserves of one may be readily transferred to another, one of the objections to a number will be greatly lessened. There are, however, other objections, which at some other time I shall discuss; but at this time I want to emphasize my contention that if a num-

ber are to be organized, that number should be as few as possible.

"In this respect the Hitchcock plan differs from the House bill or the Owens plan in that it compels reserve banks to rediscount for other banks having a suitable reserve and qualified paper up to the limit imposed in the law. In my judgment this is as it should be.

"The difference of opinion between those who demand government control rather than private control is more technical than real. No one has ever questioned the right or the duty of the government to supervise the issuing of circulation; to provide against the possibility of counterfeiting; to see that paper of proper quality is provided.

"It has been doing these things for many years and without complaint or criticism. What the public desires in the appointment of the reserve board and directors of reserve banks is technical knowledge, business experience, and personal character and integrity.

"My own judgment is that there is much more danger to be apprehended resulting from the ignorance and inexperience of the appointees than from any other cause, and it is the purpose of the framers of the Hitchcock bill that only those who are experienced in commercial and banking affairs shall be given places on these boards. If we have members of the reserve board suitably qualified, as I have indicated, it will not make any difference whether they are appointed by the President or elected by the banks.

"The Hitchcock bill provides that excess earnings over and above its dividend, the operating expenses of the bank, and the proportion which will be set aside each year for the surplus fund, shall be divided between an insurance fund and the payment of the national debt; in other words, to the payment of the 2 per cent bonds. I am personally opposed to that provision which applies to the providing of an insurance fund.

"The balance of the net earnings of the reserve banks are to be applied to the payment of the government's debt. I am entirely in sympathy with this proposition.

"We have provided in the Hitchcock bill that under conditions which the reserve board may impose, that collection and exchange business may be conducted through the reserve banks, but it is intended that these charges shall be such that it will not destroy the business of independent banks; that in a way it will be a check on their manner of conducting the business and the charges which they will impose. My own judgment is that if all collections were made through reserve banks, making them substantially clearing houses, that it would eventually mean a saving to the commercial community.

"A correct monetary system would provide a circulation responsive to trade demands, which could be readily redeemed when the necessity for its use had expired. This would mean a banknote circulation based on the individual requirements of the bank's customers, with such provision made for redemption as would insure its certain withdrawal when the transaction for which it was issued had been closed. I shall discuss later this question more in detail. I am for many reasons opposed to the government issuing the notes which this bill provides for.

"My own judgment is that there is a redundancy of currency three fourths of the year, and I base this conclusion on the fact that there is a constant stream of bond-secured circulation coming into the reserve centers and then being sent to the department for redemption. It is not retired, because the banks do not want to take chances in selling their bonds. Therefore it is sent out again to the banks originally issuing it, thus completing an endless chain.

"It is not undesirable that there should be frequent redemption; that it what makes an elastic currency. We are providing in our bill that these notes can not be used as reserves, and that a bank receiving notes emitted by another bank shall send them in for redemption, under a severe penalty for not doing so. In my judgment, this will produce frequent redemptions and will make circulation truly responsive to business demands.

"If we were to have a real elastic currency we would permit the banks to issue the circulation without the government's guarantee. In my judgment, the government guarantee is not needed to make the proposed currency perfectly safe.

"When we have a balance of trade against us, we must sooner or later pay our debt, but we can put off the day until the balance of trade can be paid not in gold but in our having something which we can sell which will give us a credit abroad. The bills and securities provided for in this bill will be a new and reliable means to be used for that purpose.

"One of the most insistent criticisms which the banks have made to this legislation has been that it was unreasonable to require them to subscribe and tie up 20 per cent of their capital in this way. Those with whom I have been associated on the banking and currency committee see no reason why this stock should not be held by the public instead of imposing it on the banks, provided proper limitations are placed as to the character of the holdings as has been done in our bill.

"We must not lose sight of the fact that in order to make this plan successful it will be necessary to have the cooperation of the banks, and by removing such objections as the banks have offered, and especially when the objection can be removed by providing a better method of procedure, we should certainly not fail to make the change.

"One of the most trying questions connected with this whole subject has been making suitable provision for the outstanding 2 per cent bonds. I think there is universal agreement that the govern-

ment is in duty bound to refund these bonds at par, but refunding them at a rate which will maintain them at that level in the market without the circulation privilege would cost the government in interest at least 1 per cent more than it now does. We provide for the purchase by the reserve banks of \$50,000,000 of these bonds at par and interest, and also provide that one-year refunding notes shall be issued for these bonds.

"I hope senators will not minimize the importance of this legislation, but will consider it, as I believe it to be, as important, if not the most important, legislation with which any Congress has had to deal in the present generation. If we are legislating wisely, we will furnish a system which will work as well under pressure as it does in normal times, and senators should not lose sight of the fact that we are not legislating for banks or great business or for one section of the country or another, but we are legislating for the whole country."

Charges by Senator Cummins that the Democrats had approached "a conspiracy against the rights of all the people" in taking caucus action on the bill marked Thursday's session.

"This bill has been considered elsewhere and passed elsewhere," he said. "There will be no real debate in this chamber; it will be, simply a farce. I hesitate to participate in it, for I do not want to give it, before the country, the color of actual deliberation. I cannot believe the American people will for a long period tolerate this legislation by a caucus."

## Senator Owen Defends

Senator Owen, defending the Democratic caucus action, declared the Democrats had adopted the most "direct, efficient and simple way of securing legislation" after Congress had for months delayed action.

Senator Norris, Republican, criticized the caucus. "The President of the United States," he said, "read a message to Congress the other day. With every fundamental principle which he laid down there I am in hearty accord. But under the caucus system I will have no opportunity to assist in framing the measure which should carry out those principles. Practically every Senator on this side of the chamber is in a similar position as to some one or more of the President's recommendations."

Senator Reed declared the impression had gone abroad that President Wilson had exerted some "undue" influence on Congress in the currency matter.

## Haste Called Necessary

"The President," said Senator Reed emphatically, "has never attempted to coax or coerce Congress into passing any particular bill. I deny that the President has gone a hair's breadth beyond the performance of his constitutional duty."

Senator Reed declared haste was necessary in disposing of the currency bill because of the effect delay was having on the business world. "Banks are hoarding their resources," he said, "in order to comply with the terms of this new law. Until it is passed this period of emergency will continue."

## Rural Credits in House

Consideration of rural credits legislation was begun Thursday by a subcommittee of the House banking and currency committee of which Representative Bulkeley of Ohio is chairman. Representative Hayes of California (Republican) declared that the American people never would stand for the "German Landshaft" which has been proposed as a basis for legislation. Under this scheme, he said, mortgagors forfeited their land upon default of principal or interest. Other members of the committee expressed similar views.

The plan to utilize the Hetch Hetchy valley as the base of a water supply for San Francisco was defended and opposed in the Senate Thursday afternoon. A vote on the bill must be taken before adjournment Saturday.

## TO HEAR BEVERLY PLAN

WASHINGTON—The House rivers and harbors committee will hold a hearing next Tuesday on the Beverly, Mass., harbor project.

## SUITS NO BAR TO INCOME PAYMENTS

WASHINGTON—Secretary McAdoo of the treasury department, commenting on the suit filed in Chicago by Elsie de Wolf, an actress, to test the constitutionality of the income tax, says the tax will be collected while suits are pending, and should the supreme court decide against the law the money could be returned.

A warning to taxable persons that the excise must be paid irrespective of lawsuits to test its validity probably will be issued by the treasury department. When the corporation tax law became effective its constitutionality was tried in the courts, but the government collected the tax just the same.

## CONNECTICUT MEN ARE ENTERTAINED

WASHINGTON—A dinner was given to the Connecticut delegation in Congress Thursday night at the Raleigh hotel by the delegates to the national rivers and harbors congress. Frank H. Johnston of New Britain, president of the Business Men's Association; Mayor Joseph M. Halloran of New Britain and Mayor Timothy C. Murphy of Norwich, made the arrangements.

## RIVER CONGRESS AVOIDS DECISION ON WATER POWER

Delegates Declare the Question Beyond Province of Society—Public Works Department and \$50,000,000 Yearly Outlay

## FREE CANAL IS IDEA

WASHINGTON—Prolonged discussion in the national rivers and harbors congress over the water-power question was averted today by adoption of a resolution declaring such a subject beyond the scope of the purpose and policies of the congress.

The resolutions as adopted not only dismiss the question of water power, but recommend creation of a department of public works, with a cabinet official at its head; an annual rivers and harbors appropriation of \$50,000,000 from Congress; standardization of waterways as to depth of channels; laws compelling freer interchange of interstate traffic; prohibition against domination by railroads of water traffic; state or municipal ownership of water terminals. Approval of the exemption of American vessels from Panama canal tolls was also expressed.

The only reference to water power was in the declaration that while some of the waterways might be put to beneficial uses, in addition to the paramount claims of navigation and while it would be wise in such cases that the full benefits of such waterways should be attained, having constantly in view their subordination to navigation, the advocacy of measures looking to the use of the waterways for purposes other than those of navigation was beyond the scope of the congress.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously. Present officers of the congress were reelected.

## COLUMBIAN LODGE ELECTS OFFICERS AT 118TH ANNUAL

Officers were elected and installed at the one hundred and eighteenth annual communication of Columbian lodge, A. F. & A. M., in Corinthian hall, Masonic Temple, Thursday night. The installation was conducted by Right Worshipful Brother E. Bentley Young. Following are the officers chosen:

Worshipful master, Howard M. Fletcher; senior warden, Franklin C. Jilison; junior warden, Elmer C. Reed; treasurer (reelected), Right Worshipful E. Bentley Young; secretary (reelected), Fred A. Fernald; senior deacon, H. La Rue Brown; junior deacon, George L. Willey; associate member of the board of Masonic relief, Worshipful Moses C. Plummer.

The officers appointed by the newly installed worshipful master were: Chaplain, the Rev. John Matteson; marshal, Archibald McLellan; senior steward, Ralph H. Hallett; junior steward, Merchant E. Philbrick; organist, William H. Gerrish; inside sentinel, Fayette G. Dayton; Tyler, Worshipful Benjamin Wesley Brown; color bearer, Frederick G. Storey.

## STATE POWER ON TRUSTS IS TALKED

WASHINGTON—The advisability of Congress giving state courts, by statute, jurisdiction to enforce the Sherman anti-trust law by issuing injunctions and by awarding damages may be considered at the present session of Congress.

This question came before the United States supreme court in the book publishers' case, originating in the New York state courts, decided Monday. Justice Day did not deal with the state jurisdiction phase in his oral statement from the bench. The court expressly left the question open, merely deciding that the copyright laws did not validate an agreement of publishers and booksellers not to sell copyright books to cut-rate book sellers. Legislation to remove all doubt on the question is talked of.

## MR. STEVENS DENIES REPORT

WASHINGTON—Representative R. B. Stevens of New Hampshire denies the report that he is being considered by the President for the interstate commerce commission to succeed Judge Charles A. Prouty. Mr. Stevens is interested in railroad legislation and chairman of the interstate commerce committee's subcommittee on railroad safety legislation.

## COL. GAILLARD PASSES AWAY

BALTIMORE, Md.—Col. David Du B. Gaillard, one of the chief engineers of the Panama canal, died this morning. He was one of the engineers in charge of the Culebra cut.

## Opera Box No. 3

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PRIVATE GREETING CARDS With Christmas sentiment, also your name and address. From \$1.25 dozen. Call and see sample books or send for samples. 67-61 Franklin Street, Boston

## SUFFRAGISTS AND THE OPPOSITION HEARD ON PLEAS

Rebuttal Argument for and Against Grant of Special Congressional Committee Submitted Before House Rules Makers

## DECISION IS RESERVED

WASHINGTON—Suffragists and anti-suffragists met today before the House rules committee. The suffragists made rebuttal arguments to the pleas advanced by representatives of the National Association Opposed to Woman's Suffrage and the anti-suffragists were given brief time for sur-rebuttal.

The committee did not indicate when it would render decision on the request for appointment of a special House committee to consider the suffrage question. Mr. and Mrs. Rossiter Johnson of New York told the committee that any advance toward woman's suffrage would be giving assistance to forces that desire overthrow of the republic.

On this, the last day of their convention, suffragists were filled with interest over the selection of an executive committee. Some objection appeared against some of the Washington members on the ground of youthfulness and over-militancy. Importance is attached to the fact that the executive committee has the power to appoint those who are to work with Congress in the equal suffrage movement.

In the convention today it was voted to await President Wilson's pleasure to present their petition urging immediate adoption of woman's suffrage as an administration measure. It was voted to appoint a committee of 55 delegates who are to stay here, see the President and ask him to send a special message to Congress, calling on that body to adopt a suffrage constitutional amendment ahead of all other business.

The choice of a convention city for next year also develops a contest with St. Paul and Chattanooga leading bidders. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw of New York, president of the National Woman Suffrage Association was reelected for the eighth consecutive term at the annual balloting for officers at convention Hall Thursday. Dr. Shaw was opposed by Mrs. Harriet Burton Upton of Warren, Ohio. Other officers elected were:

First vice-president, Miss Jane Addams, Chicago; second vice-president, Mrs. Desha Breckinridge, Lexington, Ky.; third vice-president, Mrs. Caroline Rutz-Rees, Greenwich, Conn.; recording secretary, Mrs. Susan Fitzgerald, Boston; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett, Boston; treasurer, Mrs. Katherine Dexter McCormick, Boston; first auditor, Harriett Burton Laidlaw, New York, and second auditor, Louis De Koven Bowen, Chicago.

Defeat met an effort of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont of New York to have the headquarters of the association moved from New York to Washington, where the Congressional Union is located. The union was organized principally to work for a federal constitutional amendment giving women suffrage.

## TWO MORE PEACE TREATIES STARTED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Bryan completed the preliminaries with the ministers from Nicaragua and the Dominican Republic for peace treaties between those nations and the United States Thursday.

Portugal and the Netherlands, it is diplomatically divulged, are giving favorable consideration to the proposals.

## AMUSEMENTS

SYMPHONY HALL TONIGHT AT 8.15 Also TOMORROW (SAT.) MAT. AT 2:15

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SAT., 8 to 10:45. LA TRAVIATA. Parnell, Tullongo, Neumark, Cond., Schiavoni. Popular prices, 50c to \$2.50.

SUN., 8 to 10. SUNDAY NIGHT CONCERT. Scotty, D'Alvarez, Leveroni, Tullongo, Ancona. Orchestra of 75. Prices 25c to \$1. Box seats \$1.50.

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## INDEPENDENT BIDS SAVE \$750,000

WASHINGTON—Secretary Daniels of the navy department Thursday announced additional saving on the purchase of material for the new battleship Pennsylvania in connection with the award of contract for the purchase of the four stern tube shafts which has been placed with an independent Baltimore company.

The bid was but little more than half of that of the lowest submitted by three big steel companies.

Up to date Secretary Daniels says he has saved nearly \$750,000 on this battleship by securing independent bids.

## BRIEF CRITICIZES MULHALL ACCOUNT

WASHINGTON—Counsel for Representative McDermott of Illinois filed a brief with the House lobby committee on Thursday, assailing M. M. Mulhall, whose testimony figured in the recent congressional investigation of lobbying.

The brief denounced as false the testimony of both Messrs. Mulhall and I. H. McMichael, the former chief page of the House, who charged that Mr. McDermott acted as a representative of the National Association of Manufacturers at the Capitol. The House committee expects to submit its report within a few days.

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# Educator Discusses London University Reorganization

(Special correspondence by an educator)

LONDON—A document that contains more nearly 200,000 than 100,000 words, and that attempts from every point of view, theoretical as well as practical, to treat of one of the most difficult university problems in the world, is not lightly to be weighed in the balance of public opinion.

As a matter of fact though it was submitted to the "King's most excellent majesty" and published nearly three months ago, the criticisms in the public press have hitherto been more favorable than keenly discerning. Reviewers have been overborne by the wealth of material at their disposal, and they are usually content either to summarize the chief conclusions with the aid of copious extracts, or to direct attention to some one aspect of the subject with which they are specially familiar.

From the slowness with which public opinion manifests itself, it would, however, be a great mistake to conclude that the report has lost any of its initial impetus. We may compare it rather to a great ocean "liner," at last loosed from its moorings, which gathers way only by degrees. Fortunately for its progress the chairman of the commission was the present lord chancellor, Lord Haldane, and he may still be trusted to take a whole-hearted interest in the parliamentary course of any bill founded upon these proposals, though he cannot of course act as its pilot through the House of Commons. Lord Milner, who was another of the commissioners, would be able to commend it almost as powerfully to any future Unionist government and under the same conditions to Parliament.

## Step Called Logical

As regards public attention it is perhaps also fortunate that this document, representing the unanimous findings of the commissioners, has not infrequently been spoken of as revolutionary. Now revolutionary it is not, for the report only proposes that another step should be taken in the same direction as was taken by Parliament at the end of last century after the reports of the Selborne and Gresham commissions. Nor could it easily have been imagined that eight impartial commissioners standing outside the bitter controversies in regard to administration, which have led to the Senate, which is the supreme governing body of the University of London, composed of the lord chancellor and 54 members, being described as the cockpit of the university, and engaged for more than three years in hearing all that voluminous evidence which is printed in the various appendices to the report, quite familiar moreover with the recommendations of previous commissions—should with complete accord have ended by becoming revolutionaries.

Public opinion, so soon as it has disposed of this allegation, will conclude that the report is both coherent and vigorous, and in the meantime an amount of general interest will have been aroused which would not have been forthcoming for a document filled with hesitations and compromises.

If further evidence were needed of sobriety of judgment, nay even of caution on the part of the commissioners, it would be furnished by that part of the report which declares that the time is not yet ripe for the abandonment of the London degree conferred solely upon the results of examination. This question of degrees without residence has occupied much of the attention of successive commissions, and in the appendices to the present report, sincere and even touching evidence is forthcoming from certain graduates of the university to the effect that their present positions in the world could never have been reached had they been required to work for their examinations as "internal" students; that is, as students in regular attendance at courses of lectures in connection with some recognized institution of the university.

## Degree Privileges

Living in remote places, or placed under conditions which interfered with such attendance, they could never otherwise have obtained the hall-mark of the degree, and hence, so they argue, they would have been balked of the opportunities for self-advancement which have subsequently come to them.

This privilege of taking a degree as an "external" student in any part of the world where the University of London makes arrangements for its final examinations is of long standing; indeed it is the internal student of arts who is a novelty of the twentieth century so far as London is concerned. The origin of the external degree is thus described by the commissioners:

"When University College was founded in 1826 as the University of London, it was intended to be a university for those who were unable to enter the national universities of Oxford and Cambridge either because they lacked the means or because they were at that time excluded on the ground of their religious belief. But there were many persons of influence who regarded it as essential to maintain the theological doctrines of the Church of England as a fundamental part of university instruction, and who yet shared the desire of the founders of University College to provide university education for those who could not afford to go to Oxford or Cambridge. This led to the foundation of King's College, and as no one at the time contemplated the possibility of more than one university in London, this foundation barred the way to the grant of a charter to University College empowering it to confer degrees.

## Functions Disrupted

"The almost inevitable compromise was the disruption of the functions of a university, and the establishment in

1836 of an examining board with the title of the University of London. The examinations and degrees were open only to students of University and King's colleges, and such other institutions in the United Kingdom, and afterwards in the colonies, as might be empowered by the crown to grant certificates. The opportunity for founding a real University of London was gone.

"It was not till 1858 after a large number of institutions all over the country, some of which were very far from being of university rank, had been admitted to the privilege of affiliation, that the degrees of the university were thrown open to all."

One of the most significant facts in connection with this abandonment of every requirement of systematic study and of residence is that the graduates of that day protested against the action of the university. At a later date we find a newer generation of graduates as the most vigorous champions of the "externality" of degrees, opposing the reports of two royal commissions, and not only delaying all parliamentary action for several years but in the end obtaining a compromise which made the act of 1858 the starting-point for fresh university difficulties.

It is not easy to refer the successive actions of the London graduates to any considered principle of education, but the statement as to their position most often repeated among themselves is that they are against any lowering of the standard of the degree.

The act of 1858 created a class of undergraduates similar to those at most other modern universities. Such internal students must be working under prescribed conditions at one or other of the institutions connected with the university, institutions which (with two exceptions) are situated within the London area. The former class of external students was preserved, and while the actual examinations for the degree may now be different for the two classes, the university is compelled by statute to preserve their equality of standard. In order to adjust the balance of this dual system, an equal number of representatives of the graduates and of the teaching staff were placed upon the senate, a governing body which is thus divided into two Montagues and Capulets with a neutral (and, be it said, very distinguished) element, much less regular in attendance than the two factions and therefore tending to create unexpected oscillations about the position of equilibrium instead of the adjustment that was desired.

## False Position Found

This was the false position of university affairs with which the commissioners had to deal. In the first place they found it necessary to turn away their attention resolutely from examinations as an end in themselves and to consider what are the vital needs of university education.

"The only way," they observe, "in which the standard of a degree can be maintained is by maintaining the standard of the university education which leads up to it and a standard of education can be secured only by maintaining the standard of the teachers and by taking care that the students are fit to profit by their teaching. This fitness of the students can in turn be secured only by requiring them to have received a proper preliminary education"; and as regards the staff, the report says, "It is necessary to make sure that the teachers in the several institutions to be admitted as constituent colleges of the university are worthy of the trust that will be put in them."

Thus the commissioners look to the secondary schools of the country, properly supervised by the state or some other authority, to supply the right students, and they consider that as this duty is more adequately performed, the need for any special arrangements for external students will diminish. In particular, the importance of the matriculation examination and its evil effects upon both pupils and teachers in schools will be much lessened.

To maintain the standard of the university staff of teachers may seem to be a comparatively easy matter, but in reality this is the very center of the difficulties with which the commissioners had to deal. In retracing the steps which had led to the university degree being thrown open to every one, irrespective of his place of study, those responsible for the statutes under the act of 1858 had recognized, as university teachers, members of the staffs of institutions otherwise unconnected with the university, and though such persons could not be admitted except with the consent of the senate, yet the pressure from outside led to a continual increase in the number of "recognized teachers." Attendance at whose lectures constituted one of the claims to be an internal student.

Under these conditions it was impossible to allow the staff of the university to have that full influence upon the examinations, as well as upon the courses of study of their classes, which modern thinkers consider to be essential if university education is to have its most vital quality. Accordingly it is recommended that this class of teachers should be done away with, and that only professors and readers in constituent colleges, that is in institutions which are practically incorporated in the university, should have full privileges of this kind. As heads of departments they would themselves interpret the general regulations of the faculty in regard to their branches of study, and would themselves lay down the courses of study to be followed in their departments, and the classes and lectures to be held by the subordinate teachers in it.

Further, each head of a department and under his direction the other teachers in

his department would be the examiners of the students attached to the department, but for the purposes of the public examinations one or two assessors appointed by the faculty would be conjoined with him. The several heads of departments and other teachers in a faculty attached to a constituent college, together with the assessors appointed by the faculty, would form the examining board for the public university examinations for degrees of candidates in that college, and at a meeting in common session would decide upon the pass and honor list to be submitted to the faculty.

## External Examination

In these recommendations it should be noted how far the commissioners have travelled from the notion of an external examination common to all students in one faculty. Liberty of teaching and learning is accorded with an unsparring hand to members of university institutions of sufficient standing but only within the faculty in which there is that standing. Thus there may be as many different examinations for the same degree taken in the same subjects of study as there are constituent colleges, and this is one of the main features of the report which distinguished it from its predecessors.

Institutions unable to fulfil the conditions for constituent colleges but in a lesser degree under the control of the university are to be called schools and to have common examinations in the various faculties. Further, it is proposed that these common examinations should serve also for the award of the external degree, which thus nominally falls far below its former high estate. But in reality the intellectual freedom given both to teachers and taught in the great constituent colleges cannot but react favorably upon the standards of teaching in the minor institutions of the university, and thus invigorate their examinations, which, as we have seen, stand also for the examinations for the external degree.

So much for the recommendations of the commissioners in regard to university examinations; we come next to such of their proposals as bear upon the government of the university. Instead of a comparatively large senate, either dealing perfunctorily with an immense mass of business, or else roused to contention over some special matter upon which the external and internal sides of the university are divided, we find a small body composed of 15 members who correspond in many ways to the board of trustees of an American university. They deal directly with the faculties and can delegate their executive powers to those bodies.

Just as it is the intention of the commissioners that the control of the teaching work of the university should far as possible rest with the faculties, so they propose no less definitely that the control of finance and administrative business should be given to the senate and its committees and delegates, pervaded as that control will be by the influence of the principal of the university, who will in future also be its vice-chancellor.

But in order to provide for the cases in which it is desirable that the staff of the university as a whole (instead of the teachers divided into faculties) should make their voice heard, the present academic council is preserved both with advisory powers as at present and with what it has not had hitherto, namely, ultimately executive powers as may be delegated to this council by the senate. Thus as outlined in the report the government of the university would be shared among a number of bodies, none of them intended to have more work than it could easily perform; and this state of things would be brought about, not by the multiplication of organs of government, but by giving to them all in turn executive as well as advisory functions.

## Single Exception

There is, however, a single exception. The commissioners consider it advisable that there should be one much larger body in connection with the university than any now in existence and that this supreme body, to be called the court, should have in the main only legislative functions. As the court is designed to bring the university into touch with London as a whole, its members are to be drawn from many regions of activity in the metropolis, especially from the regions of intellectual and administrative activity.

Here also convocation is represented, and the graduates, although in future debarred from entering into the details of government of the university, can yet make themselves felt in regard to its legislation. It is noteworthy that the small reformed senate of 15 persons is not chosen directly by this court; though they have two representatives upon it. Five are appointed by the crown, two by the academic council, two by the London county council and one person by the corporation of the city of London. For the rest there are the chancellor, the vice-chancellor and the chairman of convocation.

This senate is intended to be the most powerful body in the university, but its actions are not wholly unfettered. In the first place when a particular class of executive functions has been delegated to a lower body such as a faculty, the senate cannot reverse the decisions of that body, it can only give directions for their future action. In the next place it would be required to take the opinion of the academic council upon all appeals of one faculty in regard to the proposals of another faculty, and generally upon all questions of an educational rather than of an administrative kind. And finally there is a provision which in certain cases gives the court

the last word in regard to government. The commissioner says: "In cases where a majority of the senate differs from the academic council on a matter referred to that body, but five or more members of the senate support the recommendations of the council, it should be open to the majority to appeal to the court in support of the views of the academic council. The decision of the court in such cases would be final. It is not to be supposed that a minority of the senate would always appeal to the court against the majority when the views of the academic council were disregarded, but the power to appeal would remove some of the dangers which we are aware beset the small and powerful governing bodies of American universities, and would, we hope, afford a means of settlement from within for those controversies as to policy which seem from time to time to invade all universities."

## Faculties' Power

Under these arrangements a great deal more power would be placed in the hands of the faculties than has hitherto been the case. This is undoubtedly one of the chief reasons why the commissioners have recommended that membership of a faculty should be reserved only to persons of the highest standing in the university, and mainly to professors recognized as the head of a department in one of the constituent colleges.

Since the institutions which in various faculties seem likely to become such colleges are all situated within the administrative county of London, it will be comparatively easy for the members of a faculty to meet, and in the faculties of arts and natural science such facilities would be further heightened if it were found practicable to carry out the proposal made in the report that there should be a concentration of the university in the district of Bloomsbury, a district that so far includes only University College.

Central buildings must soon be erected in place of the present offices of the university, which are distractingly inconvenient and inadequate, and King's College is at present so badly housed that the commissioners recommend its removal to another site; thus they argue that by erecting suitable accommodation for these and for other purposes in the neighborhood of University College, "it ought to be possible to create in time a university quarter which would perhaps do more than anything else to impress the imagination of the great London public and to convince them that the university was a reality."

One of the greatest of the institutions at present loosely connected with the university would, however, lie outside this district. The Imperial College of Science came into existence as an expression of the conviction of professional men, especially those connected with engineering and other technological branches of study, that the strictly academic influences were too strong within the existing colleges, and that students preparing for a career in connection with the practical appliances of science did not there receive the training which was suitable to their profession.

It has for some time been a question whether the Imperial College would ultimately become a separate technical institution of the highest order—an institution which in practice could not be distinguished from an independent university—or whether the conception of a single municipal university for London, technological as well as academic, would ultimately prevail. There can be no doubt as to the judgment of the commissioners in regard to this question. They say that "it would be disastrous to the interests of university education in London, as well as to the interests of the highest technological study, if the Imperial College were not to form a part of the reorganized university."

## Special Faculty Planned

To make this union more thorough and also more palatable to the governors of the Imperial College, they propose that a special faculty of technology should be created, within which of course the principal teachers in the several departments of that college would have the freedom as to syllabus of work and as to examinations which is to be accorded to the principal teachers belonging to other faculties in their separate departments of the constituent colleges.

There are also some special administrative contrivances proposed in this case that need not here be described. But in the case of the Imperial College, as in the case of the other constituent colleges, the effect would be to subdivide the institution into a number of departments or faculties (in this instance the faculties of natural science and technology), departments which may ultimately become more closely related to the university as a whole through the faculties than through those colleges of which they now form an integral part.

All these proposed administrative changes will not, however, overcome the difficulty that the Imperial College is deeply rooted in the district of London known as South Kensington, and that so far as can be seen it is not likely ever to be established within the proposed university quarter.

## Law Faculty Discussed

As regards the subject of law the commissioners declare that they have no doubt there ought to be a faculty of laws in the University of London, but that at present there does not exist a body of teachers in this faculty to whom the title status and salary of university professors or readers have been assigned, and they consider that the absence of endowment is chiefly responsible for this. So long as this is the case, they

say, it would not be in the interests of the university, or of the present teachers of law, to propose that the educational powers, responsibilities and privileges, which the commissioners think a university faculty ought to possess should be conferred upon the present faculty of laws.

The fact is that the Inns of Courts and the Law Society, which are the great professional corporate bodies, do not look upon the university teaching of law with an altogether favorable eye, and it is quite true, as the report indicates, that they have powers and duties in relation to their respective branches of the legal profession which are national in their character and with which the University of London has no claim to interfere. This is not the only case in which the difficulties of the university are increased owing to London being itself a metropolis. However, the commissioners think that with an income of £10,000 a year a faculty of laws might be established on a satisfactory footing.

In regard to theology the opinion is expressed that it will not be possible to establish a faculty under the same conditions as are proposed for other faculties "until the time comes when the university is able and willing itself to appoint professors to theological chairs free from any kind of religious test."

The commissioners would also bring to an end the faculty of music. They say that the three institutions for teaching music at which teachers have been recognized by the university are "professional schools intended to prepare students for the musical profession. In these schools the vast majority of students are, and probably always will be, persons intending to enter one or another of the executive branches of the profession, for which the course of study for a university degree is quite unsuitable."

## Experts for Music

Accordingly the commissioners propose that the university should appoint an expert committee consisting in part of some of the principal teachers in the London College of Music to advise as to the regulations governing the examinations for degrees in music and as to the examiners appointed to conduct them. But the report adds that "if in the future the university were to think it wise to organize a group of studies specially suitable for musicians, if it thought a separate faculty would be useful, and if, finally, it had the means of supporting the necessary professorships, it should also have the power under its statutes to establish a faculty of music."

One of the dominant notes of the report is thus that where there is no money there should be no faculty. The commissioners express their opinion unhesitatingly that the pecuniary aid now made by the London county council and by the government to the separate institutions constituting the university should cease and that the university as a whole should receive all these grants for the education under its control. The reformed senate would then be in a position to distribute the moneys at their disposal, probably along faculty lines.

The report says "The power of the purse is indeed the most important means of control which the university should possess if it is to organize the teaching with which it is concerned. All the other modern universities (i.e. in England) except Wales and Durham are masters in their own house in regard to the assignment of state and municipal grants, because the university is one and not a congeries of many units. In London, on the other hand, public funds have hitherto been given almost of necessity, to each of the independent institutions actually doing the work and responsible for the expenditure upon it."

## More Funds Needed

By this the commissioners do not mean that all that is necessary is to rearrange the distribution of the income now at the disposal of this or that part of the university. On the contrary, they estimate that an additional income of £290,000 a year will be required to carry out the changes that they advocate. It is true that £13,500 of this sum would be needed to reduce and equalize the fees of students in the various institutions upon the plan (and it is a very important plan) which is advocated in the report. But there remains a proposed addition of £285,000 a year for salaries and maintenance, a sum sufficient to insure that even if the distribution of the income of the university through the faculties were to alter somewhat the amounts appropriated to each of the university colleges and schools, yet none

of them would be a sufferer in regard to the total amount which it would receive.

The report does not indicate the source from which this additional income might be obtained, yet as a halfpenny rate for London would furnish almost the whole of this increase, and as the amount at present contributed by the London county council is less proportionately than the contributions of other municipal authorities to the universities connected with their cities, it is clear

that a considerable part of the additional income might well be found by the ratepayers of the metropolis. Probably this side of the problem will be made clearer in the autumn, for it can hardly be supposed that the government will not set up some machinery for negotiation, such as a business committee, to bring together all parties interested in the report before ministers commit themselves to legislation presenting so many hazards as a bill designed to remodel the present University of London.

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2 FUR and 1 unfur, modern conveniences; board optional; private; conv. Grove st. and Newark trolley. D 14, 6030 Metropolitan Bldg., New York.

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To sell genuine Irish linens in all localities; full line of hand embroideries and handkerchiefs; a clean, profitable proposition for reliable parties who are willing to work. M. MILLER, P. O. Box 800, Los Angeles, Calif.

CHRISTMAS MONEY, MADAM?—A quick, dignified way to earn some Christmas money. Light, Heat & Specialty Shop, Suite 77, No. 15 Beacon st., Boston.

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Advertisements on this page are read by a widespread clientele whose well directed purchasing power is unrivalled and which relies upon the dependability of Monitor advertising. This advertising has produced astonishing results and opened up new fields for the development of many and various lines of business.

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SHOES



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Their unapproachable style, strong lines and splendid fit are qualities that prove in service.

MEN  
WOMEN  
CHILDREN

Get fitted, in the Walk-Over way, to the trustworthy Walk-Over Shoe.

MEN  
WOMEN  
CHILDREN

Walk-Over Shoe Co.

153 Woodward Avenue, DETROIT, MICH.

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HOLIDAY GIFTS

## Early Christmas Shopping Means to You

Unhurried selection from complete and well assorted stocks. It means beautiful, fresh merchandise, the kind you joy in giving. It means good service, a carefully attentive sales force, less crowded aisles and elevators and prompt delivery. But most of all it means to you a clear and happy conscience, a feeling of having done well, of having afforded happiness to thousands of people—all without a cent of cost to yourself.

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Two Big Stores in One  
DETROIT

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ANGER & KANOUSE  
Dime Book Building  
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FURS

## Misses' and Women's Fur Coats

Beautiful Black Pony Coats at.....\$35.00  
Extra fine Pony Coats at.....50.00  
Rich French and Nearseal Coats at.....75.00  
Superb Hudson Seal Coats at.....195.00  
Big, warm, Marmot Fur Motor Coats at.....88.50  
Genuine Scotch Mole Coats at.....295.00  
Special showing of Hudson Seal Coats at.....\$125.00 and 150.00  
And many other splendid values in all the new, different and exclusive styles.

The House of George

259 WOODWARD AVENUE DETROIT, MICH.

F. H. ROLLINS, Pres. and Manager

CONFECTIONERY

CONFECTIONERY

For your peace of mind, order your Christmas Candies now! We have a stock of exclusive novelties, baskets, favors, toys.

Tea Room Open S. A. M. to 7 P. M.

KUHN'S 216 Woodward Ave.

CAFES, RESTAURANTS, ETC.

DIXIE TEA SHOP  
124 FARMER ST. Phone Main 120

1900 WOODWARD AVE. Phone North 5014  
Luncheons, Afternoon Teas and Dinners; also Sunday evening dinners.

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Desiring to place advertising in the Monitor will receive prompt and careful attention by dealing with the local representative, E. A. MORRIS, 82 Washington Boulevard, DETROIT, MICH.

CHICAGO ADVERTISEMENTS

FAMILY HOTELS

SHERIDAN PARK HOTEL, 4631 Racine Ave.—Refined family hotel, \$8-\$12 single. Wilson Exp. to Wilson ave. Tel. Bldg. 2721.

ROOMS

TO RENT—Sunny, well fur. room, suit for 1 or 2 ladies or married couple. Tel. Grac. 2152, 9148 Pine Grove ave.

ROOMS—SOUTH SIDE

1420 E. 40th ST., COR. BLACKSTONE—2 front rooms, private home, south exp. 1 blk. I. C. 2 bks. 4th Surf. Ref.

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38 SOUTH LA SALLE ST., CHICAGO

MARSHALL SMITH & FEINDT, LAWYERS

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PHILADELPHIA, PA.

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Tel. Woodland 3526, W. Philadelphia, Pa.

Philadelphia Merchants

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Persons may leave their advertisements at 729 Osborne Building

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TABLE SUPPLIES



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SUPERIOR PEANUT COMPANY  
CLEVELAND, O.

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



How would you like to take a course in saving money?

The course is interesting, educational and will result in much good to all who desire to undertake it.

The entrance fee is merely your desire to save. This you must have.

While getting instruction you will receive 4% interest from this company on all sums placed with it.

Call or send for the yellow card.

Capital and Surplus  
Five Million Dollars

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Special 10.50

Our Christmas display of Lamps one of the best in Cleveland, and our prices are right. THE SOUTH END GAS APPLIANCE CO., 1148 Prospect Ave., S. E. Near Gray's Armory

THE LA MARCHE ART CO.

Announce the opening of their Holiday Novelties.

6 COLONIAL ARCADE, CLEVELAND

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For Furniture and Floor Coverings

of Quality visit the Big East End Store. PRICES LOW.

The Geo. D. Koch & Son

EUCLID AVE. NEAR EAST 105 ST.

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FRANK L. THURBER

GENERAL INSURANCE

338-00 Leader-News Building

Bell, Main 2800 Cuy. Central 207-W.

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502 American Trust Building

COAL

J. A. DENNERLE & CO.

COAL AND COKE

5607 Lorain Avenue

ROOMS

EAST 51ST ST.—One or two rooms in private family; newly furn.; phone; all conveniences; Euclid car. Doan 2062-R.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENTS

CHINA

GO TO

KRENNING-WESTERMANN

CHINA COMPANY

For Your

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

Cut Glass, Haviland China, Dresden China, Vases and Novelties of All Kinds

914 and 916 North Sixth Street, ST. LOUIS

St. Louis Merchants

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This Persiana Coat  
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The most popular as well as most stylish coat of the season—gentle and good taste—very much underpriced for quick sale.

Made of imported black Persiana—wide shawl collar and cuffs, fancy ornament—lined throughout with black or colored silk—all sizes from 34 to 46 bust.

This coat sells in a regular way in all other good stores at \$17.50—we do not have it in our regular stock—you must ask for it—bring or mention this ad—and we will give the garment for \$12.50.

Mail orders filled—sent parcel post prepaid on receipt of price—we'll refund the money any time if you can equal this anywhere else.

The May Co.

CLEVELAND, O.

FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS

KIMONAS

(All colors)

Silk, plain or figured, \$2.95, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.00, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50, Japanese Silk Embroidered, \$8.50, \$9.50, \$10.50, \$11.50, \$12.50, \$13.50, \$14.50, \$15.50, \$16.50, \$17.50, \$18.50, \$19.50, \$20.50, \$21.50, \$22.50, \$23.50, \$24.50, \$25.50, \$26.50, \$27.50, \$28.50, \$29.50, \$30.50, \$31.50, \$32.50, \$33.50, \$34.50, \$35.50, \$36.50, \$37.50, \$38.50, \$39.50, \$40.50, \$41.50, \$42.50, \$43.50, \$44.50, \$45.50, \$46.50, \$47.50, \$48.50, \$49.50, \$50.50, \$51.50, \$52.50, \$53.50, \$54.50, \$55.50, \$56.50, \$57.50, \$58.50, \$59.50, \$60.50, \$61.50, \$62.50, \$63.50, \$64.50, \$65.50, \$66.50, \$67.50, \$68.50, \$69.50, \$70.50, \$71.50, \$72.50, \$73.50, \$74.50, \$75.50, \$76.50, \$77.50, \$78.50, \$79.50, \$80.50, \$81.50, \$82.50, \$83.50, \$84.50, \$85.50, \$86.50, \$87.50, \$88.50, \$89.50, \$90.50, \$91.50, \$92.50, \$93.50, \$94.50, \$95.50, \$96.50, \$97.50, \$98.50, \$99.50, \$100.50, \$101.50, \$102.50, \$103.50, \$104.50, \$105.50, \$106.50, \$107.50, \$108.50, \$109.50, \$110.50, \$111.50, \$112.50, \$113.50, \$114.50, \$115.50, \$116.50, \$117.50, \$118.50, \$119.50, \$120.50, \$121.50, \$122.50, \$123.50, \$124.50, \$125.50, \$126.50, \$127.50, \$128.50, \$129.50, \$130.50, \$131.50, \$132.50, \$133.50, \$134.50, \$135.50, \$136.50, \$137.50, \$138.50, \$139.50, \$140.50, \$141.50, \$142.50, \$143.50, \$144.50, \$145.50, \$146.50, \$147.50, \$148.50, \$149.50, \$150.50, \$151.50, \$152.50, \$153.50, \$154.50, \$155.50, \$156.50, \$157.50, \$158.50, \$159.50, \$160.50, \$161.50, \$162.50, \$163.50, \$164.50, \$165.50, \$166.50, \$167.50, \$168.50, \$169.50, \$170.50, \$171.50, \$172.50, \$173.50, \$174.50, \$175.50, \$176.50, \$177.50, \$178.50, \$179.50, \$180.50, \$181.50, \$182.50, \$183.50, \$184.50, \$185.50, \$186.50, \$187.50, \$188.50, \$189.50, \$190.50, \$191.50, \$192.50, \$193.50, \$194.50, \$195.50, \$196.50, \$197.50, \$198.50, \$199.50, \$200.50, \$201.50, \$202.50, \$203.50, \$204.50, \$205.50, \$206.50, \$207.50, \$208.50, \$209.50, \$210.50, \$211.50, \$212.50, \$213.50, \$214.50, \$215.50, \$216.50, \$217.50, \$218.50, \$219.50, \$220.50, \$221.50, \$222.50, \$223.50, \$224.50, \$225.50, \$226.50, \$227.50, \$228.50, \$229.50, \$230.50, \$231.50, \$232.50, \$233.50, \$234.50, \$235.50, \$236.50, \$237.50, \$238.50, \$239.50, \$240.50, \$241.50, \$242.50, \$243.50, \$244.50, \$245.50, \$246.50, \$247.50, \$248.50, \$249.50, \$250.



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Rooms with use of bath, \$4 a day up  
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Reduction when stay is extended and for parties. Write for free book. Address Manager

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Dignified Service  
Harmonious Atmosphere  
Moderate Rates

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Complete Equipment  
Current Service  
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GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

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ESPECIALLY DESIRABLE FOR LADIES TRAVELING ALONE

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DENVER'S MOST POPULAR HOTEL. 300 ROOMS. ALL UP-TO-DATE  
Hotel Owns and Operates Dairy and Gardens. Artisan Water. Popular Prices

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EUROPEAN PLAN EXCELLENT CAFE

Three hundred and twenty rooms luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.

**RATES**  
Rooms without bath: One occupant, \$1.50 and upwards (per day).  
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Automobile Bus Service From All Trains  
COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees

IN THE HEART OF LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

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Million Dollar Popular Priced Hotel

FREE AUTO BUS  
Meets All Trains

NEW 500 ROOM FIREPROOF ADDITION TO BE COMPLETED 1914



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NEW ELEGANT ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF  
In the Center of Business and Shopping District

250 Rooms SAN FRANCISCO  
SUTTER AND KEARNEY STREETS \$1.50 Up



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"NEAREST TO EVERYTHING"

Hotel Mark, Powell St. at O'Farrell is San Francisco's best located and most popular hotel. Circulating ice water in every room. Special attention to ladies traveling alone. Excellent reasonably priced grill. European Plan Rates \$1.50 up

"House of Comfort." Management, CHESTER W. KELLEY

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Upon request will mail you San Francisco Booklet It Tells Around the Bay Cities and other information.

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OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA

Hospitality. Beautiful Surroundings. Harmonious Atmosphere. Tennis Court. All Electric Trains every 15 minutes to San Francisco and World's Fair. Grounds at our door under cover. Monitor readers welcome.

Weekly Rate with Meals and Bath, \$15 for one. \$27.50 for two. Special Family Rates.



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A HOTEL THAT IS DIFFERENT  
ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

A New Hotel Composed of Concrete, Brick and Steel  
Catering to Tourist and Commercial Patronage.

PERPETUAL MAY CLIMATE. E. P. DUNN, Lessee



## U.S. Grant Hotel

SAN DIEGO - - CALIFORNIA

Newest and Best Hotel on Pacific Coast  
Built of Concrete and Steel

TARIFF \$1.50 per day and up. Combine all modern attractions.  
J. H. HOLMES, Managing Director.  
(For 10 years Manager Hotel Green, Pasadena)



## Van Nuys Hotel

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

E. L. POTTER CO. C. H. KNAPPE, Manager



## Stratford Inn

AT DEL MAR  
"THE SPOT BEAUTIFUL OF ALL SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA"

Combining Ocean, Mountains and Sun  
Ideal for perpetual Springtime. Modern hotel, open year round, for those demanding refined surroundings. Unequalled homesites. Rates and illustrated booklet upon request.

WHEN IN - - LOS ANGELES, Cal.

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HILL STREET, AT 4TH  
EUROPEAN PLAN

Right in the Center of the City  
Absolutely Fireproof. 555 rooms with bath. Tariff \$1.50 to \$5. Free Auto Bus meets all trains. F. M. DIMMICK, Lessee and Manager.

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In the Heart of the City  
European Plan \$1.50 and Upward

EVERY CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT

SAN FRANCISCO  
Auto Bus Meets Trains and Steamers

"EVERYTHING NEW BUT THE OCEAN"

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Just completed. Delightfully situated, immediately overlooking the ocean. Elevator, stream heat, sun parlor, private baths. Has good beds, blankets are soft, its chairs easy, its hospitality genuine. Rates \$1.00 and up.

B. B. ALLEN, Proprietor.

**WESTERN**

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Chicago

### The House of Harmony



The Most Talked of AND The Best Thought of Hotel in the United States

**RATES**

|  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| Single rooms with lavatory               | \$2.50                   |
| Single rooms with bath                   | \$3.00 \$3.50 and \$4.00 |
| Large double rooms with bath             | \$5.00 to \$8.00         |
| Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath | \$10.00 to \$25.00       |

(Each bathroom has an outside window)

THE DRAKE HOTEL CO., OWNERS AND MANAGERS



## HOTEL SEWARD

"AN HOTEL OF QUIET ELEGANCE"

New, elegantly appointed, strictly modern. Located at 10th and Alder streets. In the heart of the retail and theatre districts. Rates \$1.00 and up. Bus meets all trains and steamers.

W. M. SEWARD, Proprietor

## PLAZA HOTEL

North Avenue and North Clark Street  
CHICAGO

WHEN IN CHICAGO STOP AT THE PLAZA

A quiet and refined hotel overlooking Lincoln Park and Lake Michigan.  
600 rooms with private bath, newly furnished. A room with a bath, for a dollar and a half and up. Weekly \$9.00 and up.  
Two-room suites \$2.50 and up. Weekly \$15.00 to \$25.00.  
High class cafe. Club breakfast. Moderate prices.  
12 minutes to business, theater and shopping center.

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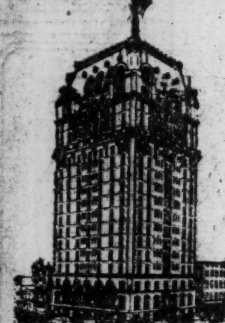
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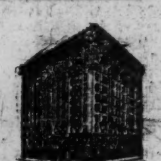
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WANTED—At once, experienced seamstress; must be strictly temperate and furnish highest references. KNIGHTS & CO., 7 Temple pl., Boston.

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ALL-ROUND MAN desires position. JOHN CUSACK, 6 Riverside st., Roxbury, Mass.

ANY PERSON in need of competent, reliable colored man for most any kind of work. References only. Call REY. A. W. PILLER, 37 Windsor st., Boston. Phone Roxbury 2836-J.

ATTENDANT (private), res. Worcester, age 45, married; A-1 ref. and exp. \$15-25. Mention 222 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester. Tel. Park 4750.

ATTENDANT, experienced man wants situation; home work; wages. CHARLES W. FISHER, 537 North Main st., care H. Grady, Providence, R. I.

ATTENDANT, experienced, wants situation. REFERENCES ONLY. MRS. J. M. MONROE, 140 Canterbury st., Worcester, Mass.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

ATTENDANT—Well educated; good home with refined people and fair wages. D. A. AIKEN, 11 Union Park st., Boston.

AUTOMOBILE repair man desires work. References. P. B. BENTLEY, 34 Irma ave., Watertown, Mass.

BAKER wants position as all-round man; steady; will go anywhere; hotel or restaurant. Address DAVID MILNE, 2 Garland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, clerk, res. Hopedale, age 37, married; A-1 ref. and exp. \$18-20. Mention 277 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester. Tel. Park 4750.

BOOKKEEPER of good business, executive and financial abilities wants position; must be competent and reliable; references only. A. DAVIES, 3 Allston st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER and general office work; residence 45, single; A1 penman; several years experience, 1st class references and education; wants position; must be strictly temperate. A. DAVIES, 3 Allston st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, P. H. R. T. Young man, 22, 4 years experience, would like position with opportunity of advancement; best of references. FRANK S. CHAMBERLAIN, 2 Essex av., Gloucester, Mass.

BUSHELMAN and all-round tailor, ready for work; married; best references. E. J. WATSON, 22 Woburn st., Cambridge, Mass.

BUTLER or care of gentleman's home; body building, 2 driving licenses, 10 years experience, 1st class references and education; wants position; must be strictly temperate. J. ROBINSON, 8 Chandler st., Boston.

CARETAKER, chauffeur or general all-round man (35), married, wants position; must be strictly temperate and furnish highest references. JAMES MARTIN, 30 Summer st., Boston.

CARPENTER wants work in shop, store, hotel or warehouse; can give best of references. DAVID WILLIAMS, 270 Quincy st., Dorchester.

CARRIAGE AND AUTO PAINTER, good body building, 2 driving licenses, 10 years experience, 1st class references and education; wants position; must be strictly temperate. CHARLES EDWARD, 30 Union st., Keene, N. H.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man (20) strictly temperate, careful driver, own repairing, wishes position with private family. ERNEST FOERCH, Clinton, Conn.

CHAUFFEUR desires situation; competent and obliging; best of references; willing to go anywhere; private family; references. WILLIAM J. TAYLOR, 51 Franklin st., Allston, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, temperate, 31, single, desires job, private or truck; own repairs. E. J. HANCOCK, 12 Gardner av., Dorchester, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR—Good driver and mechanic; best of references; 8 years experience; 1st class references and education; wants position; must be strictly temperate. LAS SOUTHAIR, Arlington Heights, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR wants situation on truck or car; best references. ALON MARTEL, P. O. Box 1513, Pittsfield, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (24), married, 4 years' experience, 2 driving licenses, 1st class references and education; wants position; must be strictly temperate. ARTHUR A. O'NEIL, 1001 River st., Hyde Park, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, general work, res. Worcester, age 20, single, ref. and exp. \$12-15. Mention 222 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 52 Green st., Worcester. Tel. Park 4750.

CHAUFFEUR, or anything in electrical line; residence, Cambridge; 23, married; 6 years with last concern; first-class experience and references; \$15 to start. Tel. No. 101. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. No. 2000.

CHAUFFEUR, residence Roxbury, 25, married; first-class references and experience; \$15. Mention No. 11428. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. No. 2000.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man (25), strictly temperate, careful driver, own repairing, wishes position with private family. MRS. HIGGINS, 9 Linden st., Brookline, Mass.; tel. 2294-R.

CHAUFFEUR, automobile repair man, residence Jamaica Plain, 36, married; 10 years experience; first-class references and education; wants position; must be strictly temperate. ALON MARTEL, P. O. Box 1513, Pittsfield, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR, 24, married, 4 years' experience, 2 driving licenses, 1st class references and education; wants position; must be strictly temperate. ARTHUR A. O'NEIL, 1001 River st., Hyde Park, Mass.

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## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

OFFICE position wanted by American woman; experienced in bank and water office work; best of references. BLANCH L. LOVELL, 678 Middle St., Portsmouth, N. H.

SEAMSTRESS, sewing, laundry or cleaning by the day; \$1.50 per day; or general work in small family, but no Sunday work. MISS MAMIE CRAIG, 75 Pleasant St., Cambridge, Mass.

PARLOR or second maid, waitress; exceptionally neat; wants position; assist butler; generally useful. MISS M. STONE, 58 Union Park St., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS wants work by day or week; \$1.50 per day and carfare. MRS. M. CLARE WARE, 9 Webster av., Allston, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced; would like work by the day; \$1.50 and fares. MRS. JOSEPHINE POOR, 33 Clarendon St., Boston.

SECOND, CHAMBERWORK OR GENERAL WORK, without cooking, wanted by colored woman; willing to learn; good references. F. J. L. EMP. OFFICE, 100 Matthews, 55 Warwick St., Roxbury, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, young lady of experience; desires position; good references. AGNES M. DONOVAN, 147 W. Canton St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER wants situation; years' experience; can do clerical work; references. MISS CAROL WEEKS, 14 Park drive, East Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper, residence city, 17, good penman; can speak French and English; A. references. 30-37 mention 645. F. J. L. EMP. OFFICE, 100 Matthews, 55 Warwick St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and general office work, filing, etc.; residence Cambridge, 17, good penman; first class reference and experience. 30-37 mention 645. F. J. L. EMP. OFFICE, 100 Matthews, 55 Warwick St., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER and general office work, residence Dorchester, 15, first class penman; high and business school graduates; best references. F. J. L. EMP. OFFICE, 100 Matthews, 55 Warwick St., Boston.

STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE, 100 Matthews, 55 Warwick St., Boston; tel. Os. 2900.

STENOGRAPHER and general office work, residence Roslindale, 19, good penman, commercial school graduate; first class reference and experience. 30-37 mention 645. F. J. L. EMP. OFFICE, 100 Matthews, 55 Warwick St., Boston.

STUDENT in Boston wishes to teach or care for children or help with household when not in school. Apply to GERTRUDE SCOTT, 134 Lowell St., Somerville, Mass. Tel. Somerville 621-M.

WANTED-Position to care for child; some experience; or would do light second work. MRS. J. L. EMP. OFFICE, 100 Matthews, 55 Warwick St., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER - Middle-aged Protestant woman wants position; good plain cooking. J. L. EMP. OFFICE, 100 Matthews, 55 Warwick St., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER wants situation; competent; pleasant; willing to do home desired. MRS. D. FELDER, 20 Central av., Revere, Mass.

YOUNG colored woman wishes work in apartments. Call or write MRS. F. LORANCE AMES, Suite 1, 16 Dilworth St., Boston.

YOUNG LADY, high school graduate, some experience in bookkeeping, quick and accurate in figures, good penman, some knowledge of stenography and typewriting; experienced switchboard operator; \$8 to start. MISS CLARA W. RICE, 23 Tremont St., Boston Heights, Dedham, Mass. Tel. Dedham 593-W.

YOUNG LADY (24) would like position as assistant bookkeeper; A. references; excellent. F. J. L. EMP. OFFICE, 100 Matthews, 55 Warwick St., Boston.

CORY D. THOMPSON, 118 Main St., Malden, Mass.; phone before 2 p.m. 228-W.

YOUNG LADY PLANNING desires position with a trio or orchestra; day work only; rapid reader. ALICE H. POLSON, 12 Westmoreland St., Dorchester, Mass.

## EASTERN STATES

## HELP WANTED-MALE

ARTIST-Opening for young man to learn commercial art. GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Advertising Art Dept. 100.

ENGRAVER, experienced, wanted on silverware by GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Advertising Art Dept. 100.

HIGH GRADE PUBLISHING HOUSE has an opening for first-class bookkeeper; clean cut, young, energetic, and ready to adopt and put into practice new ideas. Write H. C. SHUPP, P. O. Box 148, Madison square, New York City.

R. H. MACY & CO., New York, want several express and housefurnishing packers, also china and glass packers. Apply at driveway, 34th St. entrance, Superintendent of Delivery.

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SHOES-Lastest and second lastest on turn 44 per pair. STROBECK & BRIGGS, 325 Johnson St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UPHOLSTERER and draper; outside; must be able to do curtain and draper work; steady work to reliable man; German preferred. Call by 4, DUNN, 100 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED-A number of colored male porters for various hotels and restaurants. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson St., New York City.

WANTED-Man by the month to work on farm; must be good and honest; no correspondence with H. F. GATES, West Winfield, N. Y. R. F. D. No. 3.

YOUNG BOYS act as errand boys and messengers; want position with GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's office, main building.

MAN (35), married, German-American, wishes position; factory, store, anything; 22 years last place. E. J. SCHOLPP, 3443 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MAN (35), married, mechanic, with long experience in building trades; wants position on estate or ranch. WM. BANTOCK, 207 Bowers St., Jersey City, N. J.

MAN (37), possessing managerial, creative, and executive ability; desires position; the appearance, convincing talker; excellent manager; salary and commission. EDWARD KAIM, 72 West 119th St., N. Y. City.

PLUMBER'S HELPER, 3 years' experience, references. THOS. H. KOFF, Bijou Hotel, New York City.

PORTER wants situation. FRANK J. WASHINGTON, 44 East 133d St., New York City.

PORTER-JANITOR (40), temperate, good habits; wants situation; handy in painting and varnishing. WILLIAM DWYER, care Thos. Hines, 2 Columbia St., New York City.

POSITION wanted as superintendent apartment house or commercial building, Chicago or West; thorough mechanic, good renter, temperate. A. references. CLARA L. SAUTER, 21 W. 10th St., New York City.

POSITION wanted by man familiar with managing affairs of office and shop; good penman, light iron or metal product business; could represent firm. HENRY D. KANODE, 57 E. Penn St., Philadelphia.

PRINTER-College graduate; compositor, pressman, proofreader, linotype operator, editor, cost accountant. GEORGE GIBB, 215 W. 124th St., New York City.

SALESMAN-First-class solicitor, experienced in approaching best people, earnest, successful well educated; any sound product; would travel; references. EDWARD H. GORGES, 248 New York av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN (35), experienced, would like position in various departments throughout the store for particularly experienced salesmen. Apply at the office of the General Manager.

## EASTERN STATES

## HELP WANTED-FEMALE

R. H. MACY & CO., New York, have a number of vacancies for recommended girls, 16 to 18 years of age, as parcel wrappers; excellent opportunities to secure permanent positions with advancement; and opportunity for advancement. Apply at the office of General Manager.

WANTED-A girl for general housework; good cook; wages \$30; good home. MRS. G. ROTHWELL, 752 W. 7th St., Plainfield, N. J.

WANTED-A number of experienced saleswomen for our various retail candy stores in New York City; steady positions to suitable applicants. Apply or address THE MIRROR CANDY CO., 431-443 Hudson St., New York City.

WANTED-A young woman for office work; must understand telephone switchboard so as to be able to relieve the operator. Apply to FRED MIRROR, 431 Hudson St., cor. Morton St., New York City.

WANTED-Saleswomen for jewelry, leather goods, handkerchiefs, neckwear, stationery and book departments. Apply to WILLIAM L. DAVIS, 5th av. and 23d St., 36 floor, New York City.

WANTED-Junior saleswomen. Apply to BALCONY OF O'NEILL-ADAMS CO., 6th av. and 23d St., New York City.

WANTED-Salesladies for permanent positions; also extra. Apply to F. W. WOOLWORTH & CO., 208 6th av., New York City.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER - Protestant, in family of 2; good cook; permanent position to right party. MRS. M. J. ATKIN, 122 W. Bridge St., Oswego, N. Y.

YOUNG GIRLS to act as cash girls and lunch waitresses. Apply to GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's office, main building.

YOUNG LADIES over 18 to act as cash girls and lunch waitresses. Apply to GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York. Apply at Superintendent's office, main building.

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## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

SALESMAN, 26, experienced grocery house, furnishing trade, desires position with reputable firm. A. references. H. DRAKE, 108 East 105th St., N. Y. City.

SALESMAN-Gents' furnishing; several years' experience; can give reference. SAM MANDELBERG, 1318 E. 10th St. and St. Nicholas ave., New York.

SECRETARY-STENOGRAPHER - Competent young woman, many years' experience; desires position in Philadelphia; excellent references; must be good salary. CLARA L. SAUTER, 208 N. 4th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHIPPING CLERK OR ELECTRICIAN'S HELPER - Young man (18) wants position. J. WHEBE B. BROWN, 235 4th St., Union Hill, N. J.

SHIRT IRONER (first-class), wants steady position. J. MCKENNA, 30 West 118th St., New York City.

STENOGRAPHER (19), one year's experience; best references; desires position with advancement. Apply to F. TOPFER, 528 E. 120th St., New York City.

USEFUL MAN, middle-aged, seeks employment; can repair upholstered furniture; private and business work. CHARLES FENTON, 125 Bowery, New York.

WANTED-Position of Watchman, delivery man, timekeeper, or anything, by strong young married man, German. AN. SALECKER, 301 E. 90th St., New York City.

YOUNG MAN (27), familiar with advertising, desires a position under ad. manager. J. C. EDWARDS, 102 Madison St., Syracuse, N. Y.

YOUNG MAN (20, American), well educated and penman; desires position; experience at billing, shipping and receiving. CHARLES DOAK, 131 Washington Hoboken, N. J.

YOUNG MAN (18) wishes position in electrical or mechanical line; references and experience. STANLEY E. FORREST, 90 St. Nicholas av., New York City.

YOUNG MAN, 19, wishes opportunity to start with reliable house; anxious to learn and willing to accept commission. DRUCKER, 150 East Broadway, New York.

YOUNG MAN, 26, secretary and treasurer of lumber firm 3 years, salesman 3, desires position anywhere; good references. W. T. HIGGINS, 575 Riverside drive, New York.

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires clerical position; salary \$1000. W. J. GODIN, 30 West 90th St., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 34, Manhattan ave., New York.

YOUNG MAN, 23, wants situation; experienced ladies' cloak and suit maker. MARTIN KORNBLUTH, care I. Schlesinger, 24 East 2d St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ASSISTANT COOK, colored woman wants situation in lunch room, or would do day work. MRS. J. L. EMP. OFFICE, 100 Matthews, 55 Warwick St., Boston.

ATTENDANT, practical, or companion, wishes employment; references exchanged. Address MARY KUNHA, 38 S. Elliott St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION, experienced, desires position; references exchanged. EMMA GRACE, 30 South D. Brooklyn, N. Y.

COMPANION and housekeeper, attendant, chaperon, assistant matron; situation desired. A. HAWKINS, 20 W. 84th St., New York.

COMPANION-Refined lady desires position; excellent references. MRS. V. SCOTT, 600 Riverside drive, New York, N. Y.

COMPANION AND ASSISTANT-Refined, German, with experience in waiting; position with lady; willing to help in any way; highest references. IRMA REMY, 245 7th St., New York City.

DAY WORK wanted; references; first class lady. GRACE DEAN, 151 W. 132d St., N. Y. City.

DAY WORK wanted; fine laundry, etc. JULIA HYNES, 300 E. 134th St., New York City.

DAY WORK wanted by capable colored woman; quick, thorough and long experience. DELIA WASHINGTON, 600 N. 9th St., Philadelphia.

DAY WORK-Neat German girl wishes cleaning by day. J. L. EMP. OFFICE, 100 Matthews, 55 Warwick St., Boston.

DEMONSTRATOR, traveling, can give references. EMILY A. HOFFMAN, 1010 6th St., Reading, Pa.

DRESSMAKER, excellent tailor, choice designer and remaker; dressmaking. MISS CONNELL, 214 East 45th St., New York.

DRESSMAKER wants work by the day; good at remodeling. MISS L. FANNING, 488 St. Nicholas av., New York City, Manhattan.

DRESSMAKER, desires work by day or week; cutting, fitting latest designs; reasonable. references. ANNA KAUFMAN, 200 Madison av., New York City.

GENERAL WORK wanted by woman with 2 children. MRS. AGNES WEHRMAN, care Barkman, 438 E. 86th St., New York City.

HOUSEMAID-Competent young woman desires position in apartment; reliable. MISS EMMA WOLF, 118 W. 103d St., New York City.

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## Real Estate Market



## T-Wharf Activities



## Sailings

There is very little moving in the real estate market as a rule this time of year, and it would not be at all surprising to those usually interested in this class of securities, if the holiday season of 1913 should prove no exception to its predecessors. As a matter of fact there are some deals in process of adjustment at all times with busy brokers, and several deals that are known to have been arranged for closing near the first of the month, were postponed on account of trivial details, if not vital cause, and a report of these may be made public almost any day.

## ROXBURY AND WEST ROXBURY

Gertrude C. Knight's trustee has taken the title from Hannah F. Osgood's estate, to a three-story well fronted brick dwelling house, situated 4 Linwood street, near Highland street. There is a land area of 1295 square feet worth \$800 of the \$5800 assessment.

Papers have also gone to record whereby Annie M. McCarthy becomes the owner of a new frame residence numbered 84 Tower street, off from Hyde Park avenue in West Roxbury. The estate is deeded by William R. Dee, and is taxed for \$6000. This includes \$2400 valuation of the two lots of land comprising 7020 square feet.

## DORCHESTER TRANSACTION

Dorchester is one of the most active districts in the city, both from an improvement standpoint, as well as attractive investments, and there is not a day passes but some estate changes hands within its large territory.

One of the transactions taken from the register today is the sale of a frame dwelling house owned by Erik Olsen at 42-44 Stonehurst street, close to Nottan street. It is assessed for \$6800 and the 3927 square feet of land carries \$800 additional. Jacob Minsinger is the buyer.

## BROOKLINE ESTATE SOLD

The executors of the M. P. Kennard estate have just sold to Frederick C. Fletcher about 40,000 square feet of land in Brookline, corner of Boylston street and Kennard road. The assessed value is \$17,300. L. Shannon Davis, Pemberton square, broker.

## BUILDING SUMMARIES

The following statistics of building operations in New England were compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company:

## CONTRACTS AWARDED TO DEC. 3.

| 1913. | 1912.        | 1911. | 1910.        | 1909. |
|-------|--------------|-------|--------------|-------|
| 10123 | 1162,481,000 | 1006  | 1117,088,000 | 9123  |
| 10124 | 118,313,000  | 1005  | 108,007,000  | 9124  |
| 10125 | 164,804,000  | 1004  | 92,150,000   | 9125  |
| 10126 | 151,980,000  | 1003  | 96,920,000   | 9126  |
| 10127 | 157,000,000  | 1002  | 111,093,000  | 9127  |
| 10128 | 180,000,000  | 1001  | 114,528,000  | 9128  |
| 10129 | 124,618,000  | 1000  | 114,528,000  | 9129  |

## MONTH OF NOVEMBER

| 1913. | 1912.       | 1911. | 1910.       | 1909. |
|-------|-------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 10130 | 134,841,000 | 1006  | 110,043,000 | 9130  |
| 10131 | 21,800,000  | 1005  | 9,478,000   | 9131  |
| 10132 | 13,134,000  | 1004  | 6,634,000   | 9132  |
| 10133 | 14,011,000  | 1003  | 7,910,000   | 9133  |
| 10134 | 12,426,000  | 1002  | 6,785,000   | 9134  |
| 10135 | 2,296,000   | 1001  | 15,079,000  | 9135  |
| 10136 | 9,182,000   | 1000  | 15,079,000  | 9136  |

## BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Center st., 214, rear, ward 2; B. Johnson; brick auto storage.  
 Beane rd., ward 2; C. C. Pendergast; frame house.  
 Colorado st., 23, ward 2; Wallace R. Forster; C. C. Fulton; frame dwelling.  
 Edgewood st., 21, ward 2; Joseph Epstein; brick tool house.  
 Preston rd., 10, ward 2; R. J. Thomas; brick house.  
 Rutherford st., 259, ward 4; H. P. Hood & Sons; alter storage.  
 Charter st., 20, ward 4; A. Merry; alter bakery and tenants.  
 Madison st., 122, ward 7; F. C. Bowditch; alter dwelling.  
 Washington st., 838-800, ward 7; Angelo Baccigallo, Edward K. Blakie; alter store and offices.

## SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

**BOSTON (City Proper)**  
 P. Robert Greene et al. to Charles A. Gillespie, Hanover st., q. 1.  
 James T. Eldredge et al. to Arthur S. Eldredge, Washington and Union sts., Commonwealth av., Eliot st. 2 pca., Lagrange st. 2 pca., Boylston and Clarendon sts., Tremont st., Mass. av. and Astor and Beason sts., d. 1.  
 Same to William J. Stober; Washington and Union sts., Commonwealth av., Eliot st. 2 pca., Lagrange st. 2 pca., Boylston and Clarendon sts., Tremont st., Mass. av. and Astor and Beason sts., d. 1.  
 Same to William J. Stober; Washington and Union sts., Commonwealth av., Eliot st. 2 pca., Lagrange st. 2 pca., Boylston and Clarendon sts., Tremont st., Mass. av. and Astor and Beason sts., d. 1.

## SOUTH BOSTON

Forest Hill Cemetery, prop. of, to Catherine F. Logan, K. st., q. 1.  
 Catherine Taylor to Ellen G. Taylor, E. 8th st., q. 1.  
 Mary Finn to Vincenzo Foscaldi et al., Emmet st., w. 1.

## PROF. TAFT IN CINCINNATI TO ADDRESS HOUSING MEETING

CINCINNATI—Prof. W. H. Taft of Yale arrived in his native city Thursday to attend meetings of the National Housing Association. He was accompanied by Robert W. De Forest of New York, president of the association. Both address the association today.

The city authorities yesterday took the delegates on an automobile tour through the densely populated portions of the city and pointed out what had been done to better housing conditions.

J. Frank Beer, president of the Toronto Housing Company, spoke on "How to Get Cheap Houses." He said that it was necessary to have cheap land, building materials, labor and money. Cheap land could be obtained by rapid and cheap transportation to suburbs. He advocated taxing unimproved land more heavily than that containing improve-

## EAST BOSTON

Mary B. Lane to Harry Glassman, Bennington st., w. 1.

## ROXBURY

George H. Stanton to William A. Gaston, Prioleau and Estrella sts. and Buckley av., d. 1.  
 Hannah F. Osgood et al. to Gertrude C. Knight, tr., Linwood st., d. 1.

## DORCHESTER

Benjamin Shapiro to John Steek, Westworth st., Westworth and Torrey sts., Torrey st., d. 1.  
 Erik Olsen to Jacob Minsinger, Stonehurst st., q. 1.

## WEST ROXBURY

George A. Sawyer, trustee, to Christine C. Drewett, Cotton st., d. 1.  
 Kate M. Gillett to William E. Barrows, Florence and Ashland sts., 3 lots; q. 1.  
 Isabelle D. Rogers to Margaret Rogers et al., Stratford st., w. 1.  
 Eva G. Hamlin to Frank Holland, Newbury st., q. 1.  
 Frank Holland to William H. White, Newbury st., q. 1.  
 William H. White to Frank Holland, Tyndale st., 3 lots; q. 1.  
 William R. Dee to Annie M. McCarthy, Tower st., 2 lots; w. 1.

## BRIGHTON

George L. Lincoln to Adeline L. Lincoln, Commonwealth av. and Chestnut Hill pk., w. 1.

Mary J. O'Brien to Dorothy T. O'Brien, Groves av., q. 1.  
 Dorothy T. O'Brien to Mary J. O'Brien, q. 1.  
 Angelo Conti to Louis Simonelli, Washington st., q. 1.  
 Louis Simonelli to Rose Simonelli, Washington st., q. 1.

## REVERE

Ernest L. Noera, tr., trustee, to Oscar G. Poor, Centennial av., d. 1.  
 Oscar G. Poor to E. L. Noera, tr., trustee, to Angelo Delisio, Davies st., d. 1.

## SIGN CONTRACTS FOR THIRD CUP DEFENDER TODAY

## Syndicate of Yachtsmen to Construct Racing Craft From Designs Drawn Up by G. Owen

NEW YORK—George Owen of Newton, Mass., and John S. Hyde, president of the Bath Iron Works, are here today for the purpose of meeting Commodore E. W. Clark of Philadelphia and George M. Pynchon of this city in the latter's office to sign contracts for the construction of a third defender of the America cup next year. Mr. Clark and Mr. Pynchon are heads of the syndicate of Philadelphia, New York and Boston yachtsmen who will build the boat from designs by Mr. Owen, probably in Bath, Me.

Mr. Owen has with him the design for the new boat, which is for a 75-foot sloop, drawn on conservative lines, with no unusual dimensions and in strict conformity with the present rating rules. It is expected that the yacht will be built of bronze and that work will begin about the first of the year.

Her sailing master will be Captain Howell, who for several years has acted in a similar capacity on the sloop Itasca, owned by Mr. Pynchon. Commodore Clark and Mr. Pynchon will be in charge of the after-deck, as both are excellent Corinthian sailors. It is not known whether Captain Howell, Commodore Clark or Mr. Pynchon will actually be at the wheel of the yacht, but the three, in the opinion of good yachtsmen, will make up a formidable trio for handling her.

Commodore Clark has been actively engaged in racing for the past six years, having held the wheel of his sloop Iroquois, later changed to a schooner, and also of the famous schooner yacht Queen, which he also renamed the Iroquois. While sailing the latter boat he has shown unusual capabilities in yacht handling, although repeatedly defeated by the somewhat larger schooner, Elena, owned by Commodore Morton F. Plant of New London. The persistence with which Commodore Clark followed the Elena, for the past three seasons has given him a firm hold as a Corinthian sailor, in the estimation of many yachtsmen.

As it is reported that the prospective cup defender to be built at the Lawley yards in Neponset, Mass., will be backed not only by A. DeWitt Cochrane of New York, but also by Mr. Plant, and will be sailed by Capt. William F. Dennis of the Elena, it is expected that the duel between Commodore Clark and Captain Dennis will be continued in the cup candidates.

The Cochrane boat will be designed by William Gardner of New York. The award of the contract for the Clark-Pynchon sloop to the Bath company will place the construction of the three cup candidates along the New England shore about 100 miles apart.

## MR. ROGERS ADMITTED

WASHINGTON—Representative Rogers of Massachusetts has been admitted to practice law before the supreme court, on the motion of Representative George C. Scott of Iowa.

## PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived  
 Str City of Macon, Munson, Savannah.  
 Str Indian, Nickerson, Philadelphia.  
 Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.  
 Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.  
 Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Str Gloucester, McDorman, Baltimore, via Newport News and Norfolk.  
 Str H. F. Dimock, O'Donnell, New York.  
 Str Mohawk, Ingersoll, Machiasport, etc.  
 Str Ightr Herbert, Rickes, Ipswich, Mass.  
 Str Ightr Jonas H. French, Anderson, Newburyport, Mass.  
 Str Ightr Eureka, Benner, Newburyport, Mass.  
 Str Lotis (Br) Buck, Dorchester, N.B.  
 Str Admiral, Burns, Grand Harbor, N.B.  
 Sloop Albert Baldwin, Poland, from Rockport, Mass.  
 Cleared  
 Str Winifredian (Br), Shepherd, Liverpool.  
 Str Birma (Rus), Stolpin, New York.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Converted into a fishing steamer, the former yacht Wissoe will sail tonight for the fishing grounds, after her trial trip in the afternoon. The vessel was purchased from New York parties by Frank R. Neal of T wharf, who recently purchased the former yacht Gyda. Two six cylinder engines of 17 horsepower each have been installed and the Wissoe is expected to develop a speed of 13 knots per hour or more. Captain Dall has been chosen to command the Wissoe. About six friends of Mr. Neal, including Philip Farley, representing the motor company, took the trial trip, the vessel going down the harbor a short distance and returning to T wharf to take on the last supplies for her fishing trip.

Libel claims against the Boston fishing schooner Harmony by her crew for assisting to work their vessel into Little Canso, N. S., after she had been dismantled at sea, have been left with the given case, and a hearing will be given today. The vessel has been towed to Lunenburg, N. S., where repairs will be made. The crew returned home by the steamer Prince Arthur some time ago, excepting Capt. Christopher Gibbs and one seaman, who remain north with Capt. Carl Young of Gloucester, the underwriter. Mariners say that the crew mutinied, as the unwritten laws of the sea make it a duty for every sailor to help save his craft. This crew demanded \$50 each man for assisting to work the vessel into port, and increased the demand to \$75 each man, when the skipper agreed to sign the agreement. Upon arriving here, seven members of the crew acknowledged demanding the salvage.

Although the scarcity of fresh groundfish continues, the demand slackened today as the week end approaches. Prices dropped slightly but are still above normal. Only six vessels discharged catches. Arrivals: Steamer Ripple 14,500 pounds, schooners Pontiac 47,700, Buena 11,300, Eva & Mildred 3300, Laura Enos 3500 and Gertrude De Costa 17,500. The Pontiac also had 10,000 pounds cusk, 1200 halibut, the De Costa 1500 cusk and the Ripple 2000 sole, 2000 scrod and 50 halibut. Dealers quoted: Steak cod \$0.75 per hundredweight, market cod \$4.75, haddock \$7.50, pollock \$5, large hake \$7.75, medium hake \$5.50 and cusk \$3.25.

If it were not for the gill netters the Gloucester market would be destitute of fresh fish today. Not one vessel made port outside of the small gill netters today. These craft landed about 250,000 pounds fresh fish, mostly pollock, which is a good sized catch.

For the first time this week the fish market at Yarmouth, N. S., has received fish direct from the fishing grounds with the arrival of three vessels, according to today's report. Arrivals: Loran Snow 8000 pounds fresh groundfish, Ruth 11,000, and Dorothy Snow 14,000.

Receipts of fresh groundfish at T wharf during the past seven days fall short of the amount landed during the same period of last year by 288,470 pounds, according to statistics issued today. During the seven days ending Thursday night 44 vessels came in with only 918,430 pounds, compared to 75 vessels with 1,206,900 pounds for the same period of 1912.

After six cabin and 73 steerage passengers had disembarked, the Russian-American line steamer Birma, Captain Stolpin, sailed from Hoosac docks, Charlestown, for New York city today. She reached Boston late Thursday afternoon, making fast to her pier about 4 p. m. Coming from Libau, Russia, the Birma is the second arrival in the newly established service between Boston and Russia. Adverse conditions at sea delayed the steamer three days. About 20 feet of her rail amidship was carried away and the iron bulkheads on the port side were smashed in. The Birma came by way of Halifax, N. S., where she discharged passengers and continues to New York where more will be landed.

O Shima San, a 30-foot cruising sloop yacht has been purchased by John Frey of Quincy from J. Colby Bassett of Boston. The craft was built by the Greenport Basin & Construction Company in 1900 from the board of Tams, Lemoine and Crane.

## PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived  
 Str City of Macon, Munson, Savannah.  
 Str Indian, Nickerson, Philadelphia.  
 Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.  
 Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland, Me.  
 Str City of Gloucester, Linneken, Gloucester, Mass.

Str Gloucester, McDorman, Baltimore, via Newport News and Norfolk.  
 Str H. F. Dimock, O'Donnell, New York.  
 Str Mohawk, Ingersoll, Machiasport, etc.  
 Str Ightr Herbert, Rickes, Ipswich, Mass.  
 Str Ightr Jonas H. French, Anderson, Newburyport, Mass.  
 Str Ightr Eureka, Benner, Newburyport, Mass.  
 Str Lotis (Br) Buck, Dorchester, N.B.  
 Str Admiral, Burns, Grand Harbor, N.B.  
 Sloop Albert Baldwin, Poland, from Rockport, Mass.  
 Cleared  
 Str Winifredian (Br), Shepherd, Liverpool.  
 Str Birma (Rus), Stolpin, New York.

## SHIPPING NEWS

Str Calvin Austin, Mitchell, Eastport, Str Nacochee, Dizer, Savannah.  
 Str City of Macon, Munson, New York.  
 Str Governor Dingley, Linscott, Portland.  
 Str Camden, Brown, Bangor.  
 Str James S. Whitney, Crowell, New York.

## Sailed

U S lighthouse tender Azalea twg Handkerchief Shoal Lightship No. 4 for station in Vineyard sound; str James S. Whitney, New York; Prince Arthur (Br), Yarmouth, N. S.; Howard, Baltimore via Newport News and Norfolk; Geo Hawley, Sewalls Point; Esparta (Br), Port Limon; Calvin Austin, Eastport and St John, N. B.; Birma (Rus), New York; Jos W. Fordney, Baltimore; str Ightr Jonas H. French, Newburyport; Herbert, Ipswich; Carib, Charleston, S. C. and Jacksonville; tgs Standard, twg bge S O Co No 38, Portland; Lackawanna, New York, twg bgs Hopatcong and Chenango, New York; Mercury, twg bge Doris, and Eastern Dredging Co scow K-5, Sandwich; Lykens, Philadelphia, twg bge Maple Hill, Sausalon and Bear Ridge; schrs Salisbury, Norfolk; Marguerite, Salisbury Beach, Ethel F Merriam and Susie P Oliver.

## NEW YORK ARRIVALS

Strs Argentina, Mediterranean ports; Huron, Jacksonville and Charleston, S. C.; City of Columbus, Savannah; El Norte, Galveston; Ivernia, Mediterranean ports; Colon, Colon.

## COASTWISE TRAFFIC

JACKSONVILLE, Dec. 4—Arrd str Kaitahin, Boston.

Sid, 4 strs Persian, Boston; Frankly, Bremerhaven via Savannah; schs Clara A. Donnell, Boston; Bayard Harnes, New Haven; Albert W. Robinson, Philadelphia.

KEY WEST, Dec. 4—Sid str Muscotte, Havana; sch Eleanor F. Bartram, Tampa.

MOBILE, Dec. 4—Arrd bk Dina, Macoris.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4—Arrd, strs Drumcliffe, Pensacola; Momus, New York; Lorenzo, Porto Rico; Marietta di Giorgio, Bluefields; Bluefields, Ceiba; Rosina, do.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 4—Cld, strs Oliviant, Bremen; Comedian, Liverpool; Belvernon, Port Barrios via Belize, Stann Creek, Punta Gorda and Livingston; El Cid, New York and Boston (so reported).

Sailed from Port Eads, strs Triton, Flushing f o via Norfolk.

El Paso, New York; Robert M. Thompson, Philadelphia via Charleston, S. C.; Nelson, Porto Padre, Cuba; Dictator, Porto Cortez; Sacramento, Port Limon via Belize, Port Barrios, and Porto Cortez; Ellis, Port Limon; Armenian, Liverpool; Floridian, Havre and London.

## AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

The construction department of the terminal division Boston & Maine road has a force of men excavating for several large ash-pits which will be located near the site of the coal chutes at East Somerville.

Elmer H. Morse, passenger trainmaster, Boston division New Haven road at the South Station, is spending a two weeks' vacation at Atlantic City, N. J.

Frank Marsh, superintendent of buildings, Boston Terminal Company, is remodeling a suite of rooms for the New Haven road's claim department, on the fifth floor of South station.

The Boston & Maine railway private car No. 660, occupied by President Morris McDonald and party, is attached to the Bangor express from North station this afternoon en route to Portland, Me.

The signal department of the Boston & Albany road is making an electric and interlocking test on new mechanical tower No. 26, located east of Worcester yard.

The transportation department of the New Haven road is preparing a special guide for express and mail service for the information of employees.

Frank R. Lionette, of electric pneumatic tower No. 1, South station, is spending his vacation visiting in Philadelphia and Washington, D. C.

The mechanical department of the terminal division Boston & Maine road started fires under six steam heating boilers located in East Cambridge yard this morning.

The crew dispatchers of the eastern district New Haven road are in session at South station today, for the purpose of arranging final details for equipment and crews during the holiday rush.

## 'L' ASKS MORE MAIL MONEY

WASHINGTON—Henry S. Lyons, secretary of the Boston Elevated, appeared before the House committee on post-offices and post roads Thursday to urge increased compensation for the street railway lines for carrying the mails.

Mr. Lyons told the committee that the cost to the Boston Elevated for carrying the mails is 50 per cent more than the amount received and asked that the allowance be increased accordingly. He was asked by the committee to submit a brief.

## COMMISSIONERS ELECTED

Everett M. Bowler of Brookline, Republican, has been declared elected Norfolk county commissioner, and Henry A. Whitney, Republican, of Bellingham, and William M. Quade of Dedham, Progressive, associate county commissioners.

## STEAMSHIP SAILINGS

These sailings are compiled from advance lists that are subject to change without notice.

## Transatlantic Sailings

## EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York  
 \*Oceanic, for Southampton, Dec. 5  
 \*Superior, for Liverpool, Dec. 5  
 \*Germany, for Bremen, Dec. 5  
 \*Columbia, for Glasgow, Dec. 5  
 \*Yorona, for Naples-Genoa, Dec. 5  
 \*Minnesota, for London, Dec. 5  
 \*Berlin, for Naples, Dec. 5  
 \*Argentina, for Naples, Dec. 5  
 \*Friedrich der Grosse, for Bremen, Dec. 5  
 \*United States, for Copenhagen, Dec. 5  
 \*New Amsterdam, for Rotterdam, Dec. 5  
 \*Carpathia, for Naples, Dec. 5  
 \*Cluarnall, for Naples-Genoa, Dec. 5  
 \*Kristianfjord, for Bergen, Dec. 5  
 \*Niagara, for Havre, Dec. 5  
 \*La Savole, for Havre, Dec. 5  
 \*Zeeuwsche, for Liverpool, Dec. 5  
 \*Stampania, for Dover-Antwerp, Dec. 5  
 \*Kala's Aug. Victoria, Hamburg, Dec. 5  
 \*Martha Washington, for Naples, Dec. 5  
 \*Sagami, for Bremen, Dec. 5  
 \*Celtic, for Liverpool, Dec. 5  
 \*Taurinina, for Naples-Genoa, Dec. 5  
 \*New York, for Southampton, Dec. 5  
 \*Cameronia, for Glasgow, Dec. 5  
 \*Rochambeau, for Havre, Dec. 5  
 \*Finland, for New York, Dec. 5  
 \*Marquette, for Boston, Dec. 5  
 \*Zealand, for New York, Dec. 5  
 \*Sailings from Rotterdam  
 \*Ryndam, for New York, Dec. 5  
 \*Rotterdam, for New York, Dec. 5  
 \*Potsdam, for New York, Dec. 5  
 \*Sailings from Genoa  
 \*Cleveland, for New York, Dec. 5  
 \*Europa, for New York, Dec. 5  
 \*Adriatic, for New York, Dec. 5  
 \*Verona, for New York, Dec. 5  
 \*Sailings from Trieste  
 \*Francica, for New York, Dec. 5  
 \*Laurin, for New York, Dec. 5  
 \*Tyrolia, for St. John, Dec. 5  
 \*Belvedere, for New York, Dec. 5  
 \*Lacuna, for New York, Dec. 5  
 \*Carpathia, for New York, Dec. 5  
 \*Sailings from Fiume  
 \*Francica, for New York, Dec. 5  
 \*Lacuna, for New York, Dec. 5  
 \*Sailings from Copenhagen  
 \*Hellig Olav, for New York, Dec. 5

## Trans-Pacific Sailings

## WESTBOUND

Sailings from San Francisco  
 \*Thomas, for Honolulu, Dec. 5  
 \*Laurin, for Honolulu, Dec. 5  
 \*Europa, for New York, Dec. 5  
 \*Nippon Maru, for Hongkong, Dec. 5  
 \*Teiko Maru, for Hongkong, Dec. 5  
 \*Tatsumi, for Hongkong, Dec. 5  
 \*Willelmia, for Honolulu, Dec. 5  
 \*Mongolia, for Hongkong, Dec. 5  
 \*Himalaya, for Honolulu, Dec. 5  
 \*Persia, for Hongkong, Dec. 5  
 \*Sailings from Seattle  
 \*Awa Maru, for Hongkong, Dec. 5  
 \*Suidenaka Maru, for Hongkong, Dec. 5  
 \*Munakata, for Hongkong, Dec. 5  
 \*Tatsumi, for Hongkong, Dec. 5  
 \*Tamba Maru, for Hongkong, Dec. 5  
 \*Sailings from Tacoma  
 \*Chicago Maru, for Hongkong, Dec. 5  
 \*Canada Maru, for Hongkong, Dec. 5  
 \*Titan, for Liverpool, via Manila, Dec. 5  
 \*Sailings from Vancouver  
 \*Monteagle, for Hongkong, Dec. 5  
 \*Empress of India, for Vancouver, Dec. 5  
 \*Empress of Asia, for Hongkong, Dec. 5  
 \*Sailings from Honolulu  
 \*Korea, for San Francisco, Dec. 5  
 \*Siberia, for San Francisco, Dec. 5  
 \*Empress of Japan, for Vancouver, Dec. 5  
 \*Empress of Japan, for Vancouver, Dec. 5  
 \*China, for San Francisco, Dec. 5  
 \*Yokohama Maru, for Seattle, Dec. 5  
 \*Empress of Russia, for Vancouver, Dec. 5  
 \*Sailings from Yokohama  
 \*Persia, for San Francisco, Dec. 5  
 \*Proclaus, for Tacoma, Dec. 5  
 \*Sailings from Manila  
 \*Empress of Asia, for Vancouver, Dec. 5  
 \*Awa Maru, for Seattle, Dec. 5  
 \*Korea, for San Francisco, Dec. 5  
 \*Empress of Japan, for Vancouver, Dec. 5  
 \*Empress of Japan, for Vancouver, Dec. 5  
 \*Siberia, for San Francisco, Dec. 5  
 \*Sudo Maru, for Seattle, Dec. 5  
 \*Sailings from Honolulu  
 \*Sierra, for San Francisco, Dec. 5  
 \*Persia, for San Francisco, Dec. 5  
 \*Sonoma, for San Francisco, Dec. 5  
 \*Korea, for San Francisco, Dec. 5  
 \*Makura, for Vancouver, Dec. 5  
 \*Sailings from Sydney  
 \*Sonoma, for San Francisco, Dec. 5  
 \*Makura, for Vancouver, Dec. 5  
 \*Sailings from Manila  
 \*Teucer, for Tacoma, Dec. 5  
 \*Carries United States mail.

## STEAMSHIPS DUE IN BOSTON

**TODAY**  
 Arkansas, Copenhagen, Nov. 10  
 Salsuma, Gibraltor, Nov. 21  
**SATURDAY**  
 Afghan Prince, Frontier, Nov. 29  
 Norheim, Frontier, Nov. 29  
**SUNDAY**  
 Aiglesia, Liverpool, Nov. 27  
 Sierra, Port Arthur, Nov. 27  
 Persia, for San Francisco, Dec. 16  
 Sonoma, for San Francisco, Dec. 20  
 Korea, for San Francisco, Dec. 20  
 Makura, for Vancouver, Dec. 30  
**TUESDAY**  
 Carrier, Manchester, Dec. 3  
**WEDNESDAY**  
 Buffalo, Hull, Nov. 27  
 Arable, Liverpool, Dec. 2  
**THURSDAY**  
 Caledonian, Manchester, Dec. 1

## FOREIGN MAIL DESPATCHES FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 6.

Conveyed by Mails close at Boston P.O. Steamship Letters Office  
 Esparita, Fri. 5:30 a.m. 7:00 a.m.  
 Pres. Lincoln, Fri. 5:30 p.m. 8:00 p.m.  
 Columbia, Fri. 5:30 p.m. 8:00 p.m.  
 Berlin, Fri. 5:30 p.m. 8:00 p.m.  
 Hamburg, Sat. 6:30 a.m. 8:30 a.m.  
 A.



# Stocks Close at Small Price Changes

## MONEY RATES BIG FACTOR IN STOCK MARKET

Broad Speculation Not Encouraged by the Banks at Present—  
Price Movements Today Are  
Narrow and Irregular

### TONE RATHER HEAVY

Monetary conditions are being closely watched in the securities markets. That price movements for some weeks to come will be more influenced than ever by the money situation is generally conceded. And the banks have indicated by holding money rates firm that they will not encourage broad speculation for the time being at least.

Early price movements today were narrow and inclined to heaviness. The New York market was inclined to wait for some developments either of favorable or unfavorable character and traders were very conservative. Steel was disposed to sag.

On the local exchange Calumet & Arizona sold ex-dividend of 1 1/4 at the opening at 60 1/2 as against last night's closing of 62 and then moved up fractionally. Utah Copper sold ex-dividend of 75 cents at the opening at 48 compared with last night's closing of 49.

Toward midday prices strengthened somewhat, but there was considerable irregularity throughout the first half of the session. St. Paul was up 1/2 at the opening at 90 1/2 and sold down to 90. Chesapeake sold ex-dividend at the opening at 56 1/2 as against last night's closing price of 57 1/2 and sagged off fractionally.

Boston Elevated opened up a point on the local exchange at 88 1/2 and moved up to 90 before midday. Other stocks moved within a narrow price range.

Business was very quiet at the beginning of the last hour and prices were not far from the opening.

## SAYS FARMERS IN GOOD SHAPE

CHICAGO—President Reynolds of Continental & Commercial National Bank says: "There is a great deal of politics mixed up with the constant demand for a loan or credit scheme for farmers. Farmers, especially in the middle West, are in excellent financial condition. There are a few communities where aid is needed, but the condition of our farmers is vastly different from that of the European farmers."

"Any plan which will enable farmers to obtain loans easily on proper security and which will provide for some amortization period, of say 25 or 30 years, will be a benefit if the idea is properly safeguarded. I doubt if a community scheme such as proposed by the commission which recently reported on farm credits in Saskatchewan will work out in this country. The average American farmer is too independent to accept the Canadian scheme. As for the government making loans direct upon farm land, I see no reason why the government should do this for the farmer any more than for another individual or business man."

## STEEL FOUNDRIES CO. OPERATIONS

NEW YORK—Operations of American Steel Foundries Company are running at about 75 per cent to 80 per cent of capacity, and orders on hand are sufficient to keep plants at this ratio for two months or more. No big individual bookings have been recorded lately, but aggregate volume of incoming business is the largest in several months.

A director of the corporation said he expects a good buying movement will be seen in the equipment market before long.

## GILES' COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

NEW YORK—Miss Giles estimates the cotton crop of this season at 14,149,000 bales, including linters.

## WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU  
PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight and Saturday; moderate westerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather as follows for New England: Fair, cooler tonight; Saturday fair; moderate northwest winds.

The disturbance over the Southwest has remained nearly stationary and of moderate intensity, but has caused heavy rains in the Gulf States and heavy rains in the Gulf States. Little change has occurred in the temperature, which continues generally above the seasonal average. The pressure is low over the Canadian Northwest and Southwest and high over the Pacific coast and the northern Rockies.

TEMPERATURE TODAY  
At 10:30 a.m. 41.2°  
Average in Boston yesterday, 41.2-3.  
IN OTHER CITIES  
(8 a.m. today)

ALBANY 42° New York 42°  
BOSTON 41° Philadelphia 42°  
CHICAGO 40° Pittsburgh 40°  
CINCINNATI 39° St. Louis 40°  
DENVER 38° Kansas City 40°  
DETROIT 39° Milwaukee 40°  
INDIANAPOLIS 39° St. Paul 40°  
JACKSONVILLE 38°  
KANSAS CITY 40°  
MINNEAPOLIS 39°  
NEW ORLEANS 41°  
NEW YORK 42°  
PHILADELPHIA 42°  
PITTSBURGH 40°  
ST. LOUIS 40°  
ST. PAUL 40°  
WASHINGTON 41°

ALMANAC FOR TODAY  
Sun rises 7:08 a.m. High water, 4:12 p.m.  
Length of day, 9:44  
LIGHT AUTO LAMPS AT 4:42 P. M.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

| Stock            | Open    | High    | Low     | Last    |
|------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Alaska Gold      | 20 1/2  | 20 3/4  | 20 1/2  | 20 3/4  |
| Allis-Chalmers   | 42 1/2  | 42 3/4  | 42 1/2  | 42 3/4  |
| Amalgamated      | 70 1/2  | 70 3/4  | 70 1/2  | 70 3/4  |
| Am Can           | 26 1/2  | 26 3/4  | 26 1/2  | 26 3/4  |
| Am Car           | 87 1/2  | 88 1/4  | 87 1/2  | 88 1/4  |
| Am Cities        | 43 1/2  | 43 3/4  | 43 1/2  | 43 3/4  |
| Am Loco          | 64 1/2  | 64 3/4  | 64 1/2  | 64 3/4  |
| Am Smelting      | 62 1/2  | 62 3/4  | 62 1/2  | 62 3/4  |
| Am Smelting      | 98 1/2  | 98 3/4  | 98 1/2  | 98 3/4  |
| Am T & T         | 120 1/2 | 120 3/4 | 120 1/2 | 120 3/4 |
| Am Wire          | 14 1/2  | 14 3/4  | 14 1/2  | 14 3/4  |
| Anacostia        | 34 1/2  | 34 3/4  | 34 1/2  | 34 3/4  |
| Assets Real Co   | 30 1/2  | 30 3/4  | 30 1/2  | 30 3/4  |
| Atchafalaya      | 98 1/2  | 98 3/4  | 98 1/2  | 98 3/4  |
| Baldwin Loco     | 105 1/2 | 105 3/4 | 105 1/2 | 105 3/4 |
| Balt & Ohio      | 81 1/2  | 81 3/4  | 81 1/2  | 81 3/4  |
| Beth Steel       | 29 1/2  | 29 3/4  | 29 1/2  | 29 3/4  |
| Brooklyn         | 87 1/2  | 88 1/4  | 87 1/2  | 88 1/4  |
| Cal Petrol       | 17 1/2  | 17 3/4  | 17 1/2  | 17 3/4  |
| Cal Petrol       | 53 1/2  | 53 3/4  | 53 1/2  | 53 3/4  |
| Central Leather  | 25 1/2  | 25 3/4  | 25 1/2  | 25 3/4  |
| Ches & Ohio      | 56 1/2  | 56 3/4  | 56 1/2  | 56 3/4  |
| Ches & St Paul   | 99 1/2  | 99 3/4  | 99 1/2  | 99 3/4  |
| Chino            | 37 1/2  | 37 3/4  | 37 1/2  | 37 3/4  |
| Chl & Gt W       | 11 1/2  | 11 3/4  | 11 1/2  | 11 3/4  |
| Corn Prod        | 9 1/2   | 9 3/4   | 9 1/2   | 9 3/4   |
| Deere & Co       | 78 1/2  | 78 3/4  | 78 1/2  | 78 3/4  |
| Erie 1st         | 43 1/2  | 43 3/4  | 43 1/2  | 43 3/4  |
| Gen Motor        | 36 1/2  | 36 3/4  | 36 1/2  | 36 3/4  |
| Goodrich         | 16 1/2  | 16 3/4  | 16 1/2  | 16 3/4  |
| Goodrich         | 78 1/2  | 78 3/4  | 78 1/2  | 78 3/4  |
| Gr Nor           | 33 1/2  | 33 3/4  | 33 1/2  | 33 3/4  |
| Gt Ex            | 124 1/2 | 124 3/4 | 124 1/2 | 124 3/4 |
| Illinois Cent    | 108 1/2 | 108 3/4 | 108 1/2 | 108 3/4 |
| Inspiration      | 14 1/2  | 14 3/4  | 14 1/2  | 14 3/4  |
| Int Marine       | 13 1/2  | 13 3/4  | 13 1/2  | 13 3/4  |
| Inter-Met        | 14 1/2  | 14 3/4  | 14 1/2  | 14 3/4  |
| Inter-Met        | 59 1/2  | 59 3/4  | 59 1/2  | 59 3/4  |
| Int Paper        | 8 1/2   | 8 3/4   | 8 1/2   | 8 3/4   |
| Int Pump         | 33 1/2  | 33 3/4  | 33 1/2  | 33 3/4  |
| Kan City         | 56 1/2  | 56 3/4  | 56 1/2  | 56 3/4  |
| Kan & Tex        | 20 1/2  | 20 3/4  | 20 1/2  | 20 3/4  |
| Lehigh Valley    | 149 1/2 | 149 3/4 | 149 1/2 | 149 3/4 |
| Laclede Gas      | 96 1/2  | 96 3/4  | 96 1/2  | 96 3/4  |
| Lack Steel       | 30 1/2  | 30 3/4  | 30 1/2  | 30 3/4  |
| Mackay Cos       | 65 1/2  | 65 3/4  | 65 1/2  | 65 3/4  |
| Miami            | 21 1/2  | 21 3/4  | 21 1/2  | 21 3/4  |
| Mex Petrol       | 46 1/2  | 46 3/4  | 46 1/2  | 46 3/4  |
| Mex Pet          | 78 1/2  | 78 3/4  | 78 1/2  | 78 3/4  |
| Missouri Pacific | 25 1/2  | 25 3/4  | 25 1/2  | 25 3/4  |
| Norfolk          | 15 1/2  | 15 3/4  | 15 1/2  | 15 3/4  |
| N Y Cent         | 96 1/2  | 96 3/4  | 96 1/2  | 96 3/4  |
| N Y N H & H      | 78 1/2  | 78 3/4  | 78 1/2  | 78 3/4  |
| Norfolk          | 63 1/2  | 63 3/4  | 63 1/2  | 63 3/4  |
| Northern Pac     | 107 1/2 | 107 3/4 | 107 1/2 | 107 3/4 |
| Ont & W          | 2 1/2   | 2 3/4   | 2 1/2   | 2 3/4   |
| Pennsylvania     | 109 1/2 | 109 3/4 | 109 1/2 | 109 3/4 |
| P & C S L        | 82 1/2  | 82 3/4  | 82 1/2  | 82 3/4  |
| Pressed St Car   | 25 1/2  | 25 3/4  | 25 1/2  | 25 3/4  |
| Pullman          | 152 1/2 | 152 3/4 | 152 1/2 | 152 3/4 |
| Reading          | 162 1/2 | 162 3/4 | 162 1/2 | 162 3/4 |
| Rep I & S        | 87 1/2  | 87 3/4  | 87 1/2  | 87 3/4  |
| Rep I & S        | 81 1/2  | 81 3/4  | 81 1/2  | 81 3/4  |
| Rock Island      | 14 1/2  | 14 3/4  | 14 1/2  | 14 3/4  |
| Rock Island      | 23 1/2  | 23 3/4  | 23 1/2  | 23 3/4  |
| Rumple           | 36 1/2  | 36 3/4  | 36 1/2  | 36 3/4  |
| Seaboard A L     | 17 1/2  | 17 3/4  | 17 1/2  | 17 3/4  |
| Sloss-Shef       | 26 1/2  | 26 3/4  | 26 1/2  | 26 3/4  |
| Southern Pac     | 87 1/2  | 87 3/4  | 87 1/2  | 87 3/4  |
| Southern Pac     | 22 1/2  | 22 3/4  | 22 1/2  | 22 3/4  |
| Southern Ry      | 75 1/2  | 75 3/4  | 75 1/2  | 75 3/4  |
| St L & P         | 7 1/2   | 7 3/4   | 7 1/2   | 7 3/4   |
| Tenn Coal        | 29 1/2  | 29 3/4  | 29 1/2  | 29 3/4  |
| Texas Co         | 116 1/2 | 116 3/4 | 116 1/2 | 116 3/4 |
| Tex Pac L T      | 96 1/2  | 96 3/4  | 96 1/2  | 96 3/4  |
| Third Ave        | 39 1/2  | 39 3/4  | 39 1/2  | 39 3/4  |
| Twin City RT     | 106 1/2 | 106 3/4 | 106 1/2 | 106 3/4 |
| Underwood        | 105 1/2 | 105 3/4 | 105 1/2 | 105 3/4 |
| Un B & P         | 5 1/2   | 5 3/4   | 5 1/2   | 5 3/4   |
| Union Pac        | 27 1/2  | 27 3/4  | 27 1/2  | 27 3/4  |
| Un Dry Goods     | 151 1/2 | 151 3/4 | 151 1/2 | 151 3/4 |
| U S R & C I      | 91 1/2  | 91 3/4  | 91 1/2  | 91 3/4  |
| U S Rubber       | 54 1/2  | 54 3/4  | 54 1/2  | 54 3/4  |
| U S Rubber       | 99 1/2  | 99 3/4  | 99 1/2  | 99 3/4  |
| U S Steel        | 56 1/2  | 56 3/4  | 56 1/2  | 56 3/4  |
| Utah Copper      | 47 1/2  | 47 3/4  | 47 1/2  | 47 3/4  |
| Va-Car Chem      | 97 1/2  | 97 3/4  | 97 1/2  | 97 3/4  |
| W Maryland       | 34 1/2  | 34 3/4  | 34 1/2  | 34 3/4  |
| Westinghouse     | 65 1/2  | 65 3/4  | 65 1/2  | 65 3/4  |
| W L & E 2d       | 7 1/2   | 7 3/4   | 7 1/2   | 7 3/4   |
| Woolworth        | 89 1/2  | 89 3/4  | 89 1/2  | 89 3/4  |

## CHICAGO BOARD

| BOARD               |        |        |        |
|---------------------|--------|--------|--------|
|                     | High   | Low    | Close  |
| & G. W. Eddy, Inc.) | 92 1/2 | 87 1/2 | 88 1/2 |
|                     | 89 1/2 | 91 1/4 | 91 1/2 |
|                     |        | 88 1/2 | 89 1/2 |
|                     | 72 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 72 1/2 |
|                     | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 |
|                     | 70 1/2 | 70 1/4 | 70 1/2 |
|                     | 40 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 |
|                     | 38 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 43 1/2 |
|                     | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
|                     | 21 1/2 | 20 1/5 | 21 1/2 |
|                     | 20 1/5 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
|                     | 10 1/2 | 10 1/2 |        |

The directors  
& Trust Company  
ular semi-annual  
payable Jan. 1 t  
At meeting of  
Rolling Mills Co  
Middletown, O.  
25 per cent on  
nounced.  
The directors  
Company of Car  
the regular quar  
per cent, payable  
second Dec. 31



# Late Financial and Commercial News

## TEXAS COTTON MARKETS ARE AFFECTED BY CROP ESTIMATES

Weakness in Prices Attributed to Belief That Crop Will Be Large and Ginning Reports to Come Have a Disquieting Influence

GALVESTON, Tex.—There has been a decided weakness in the Texas cotton markets during the past two weeks, due largely to manipulation influenced by the various crop estimates. These estimates so far have varied greatly and the trade is all at sea as to their relative values. The size of the crop continues to be the one important factor in the market at present and will remain to hold the closest attention of buyers and sellers until the exact figures are known. The forthcoming ginning reports have already proved a strong disquieting influence in the Texas markets, as members of the trade have been holding aloof from any active business until these reports were known. There have been so many estimates and they have been so much at variance that members of the trade have been slow to act, waiting rather for some actual reports of cotton ginnings to enable them to form more accurate estimates. The government's ginning report for Texas has just been made public and so far has not had time to affect the trade. A total of 3,314,000 bales ginned up to and including Nov. 14 is reported as compared with a total of 4,020,939 bales up to the same time last year. This reports a shortage of 706,939 bales as compared with last year, and is considered by the local trade as particularly bullish. "It has already been shown that the crop in Texas this year is far earlier than last year and the early ginnings therefore should be much greater," said one member of the local trade in discussing this ginning report. "Since the total ginnings up to Nov. 14 are nearly three-quarters of a million bales under the ginnings up to the same time last year, it must naturally follow that the present crop must be far under the crop last year. Three-quarters of a million bales short now should mean more than a million bales short at the end of the season. Practically all cotton in Texas has been ginned."

Not much activity in the Texas markets is indicated for the immediate future. Members of the trade will await the census report of ginnings up to and including Nov. 29, which marked the close of the present ginning season. Another important census report that is being looked forward to with a great deal of interest is the government's crop estimate to be issued on Dec. 12. The ginning report to be issued on Dec. 8 will be of value to the trade only as it will reflect in advance the tone of the government estimate. This report of ginning is partly the basis for crop figures to be issued by the government. The government estimate may also be followed by several private estimates of more than usual interest. The immediate future, so far as Texas cotton markets are concerned, will be controlled largely by private opinions as to what will be shown in the government ginning report and crop estimate.

## REPUBLIC IRON & STEEL'S STRONGER FINANCIAL POSITION

NEW YORK—Republic Iron & Steel Company is stronger, financially and physically, to withstand a period of depression than at any time since organization. This is due in part to heavy expenditures for new construction, which have largely increased and diversified production, and a systematic campaign for reducing costs.

Bondholders' position is unusually strong. The company is strong in cash and has been a lender for some time. Earnings in the current year will add largely to surplus. Profits applicable to interest will be 5½ to six times amount required. At no time during past seven years has company failed to earn at least four times its charges. Net working assets Nov. 1 were \$12,738,852, almost equal to the \$13,305,000 sinking fund 5 per cent gold bonds. The balance of first mortgage bonds is \$967,000. In addition there is a balance of outstanding notes of \$1,500,000, due in June, 1914. Definite plans have not been made yet in regard to these notes. However, the matter is a small one, as the company has retired half the issue from surplus profits this year, having paid off, during 1913, \$1,500,000 collateral notes. Republic has no outstanding commercial paper, its operations being conducted on a strictly cash basis. It has practically doubled its capacity over the last 10 years. Annual tonnage capacity follows: Pig iron 1,150,000 tons; steel ingots 1,000,000 tons; finished products 900,000 tons; iron ore 2,500,000 tons; coal 1,500,000 tons; limestone 150,000 tons.

## REDUCTION IN BANK CLEARINGS

Bradstreet's says: "As was to be expected bank clearings for all leading cities of the United States for the month of November make a rather unfavorable showing when contrasted with the corresponding month in other recent years. The total for last month, \$13,743,736,043, indicates a loss of \$1,810,000,000, or 11.6 per cent, from the relatively heavy sum reported for October; it displays a drop of 0.75 per cent from November of last year, of 1 per cent from the like month in 1911 and of 6 per cent from the corresponding time in 1909. On the other hand, the exhibit affords favorable contrast with November, 1910, the gain being 2.3 per cent, and it shows an advance of 1.7 per cent over the corresponding month in 1906, as well as comparatively heavy increases over November, 1908 and 1907."

Opinion seems well divided, some members of the trade believing that opinion now leans to the bear side, others believing that it leans to the bull side. There will be little activity at best with these opinions so balanced until the figures are made public. In the meantime, however, the stage will be set and when the reports are known there will be a scurrying to cover by whatever side is in the wrong. Good business then is in prospect as soon as the government figures are known.

The trade generally feels that the fair weather of the past two weeks has resulted in heavy picking in those sections where cotton still remained in the field, and it is felt that another week of fair weather is needed. Rains over the eastern cotton belt will likely cause advances on prospects of damaged cotton and delayed picking operations.

Some interest is being shown in mill takings, exports and figures of consumption, and these will loom large in importance as soon as the trade can take its eyes off the government's reports. It is reported by bearish traders that exports will show a falling off, as the crop is now about moved, and at the same time there is little demand for cotton abroad. Mill takings have been large from the beginning of the season and it is strongly predicted by the bears that these are soon to show a marked shrinkage. Both bears and bulls predict a shrinkage of mill takings, but they base their conclusions on different lines of reasoning. The bulls say that as mill takings are on a larger scale than can be allowed by the small crop, there must be a falling off before long. Bears on the other hand can not use this argument, because they are predicting a moderately large crop. Their contention is that as mill business is none too good and mill takings have been large, there must be a surplus on hand and as a result takings will show a decrease.

Reports from the interior of Texas indicate that the cotton is nearly all gathered, but that a large amount of it is being held by the farmers. Correspondents of the large city banks are sending in reports that they have advanced money to farmers on cotton and that much of the staple is being held for higher prices. The demand of these smaller banks throughout the state on the city banks for loans is said to be greater this year than in a number of years, and the reason assigned is that this money is needed by these smaller banks to be advanced to farmers and local buyers on cotton held in storage for higher prices. The organizations of farmers throughout Texas into local unions and the construction of community warehouses has greatly fortified the farmer's position and he can now hold his cotton almost indefinitely and demand his price. Banks, too, have shown a willingness to advance a reasonable amount on cotton so stored in warehouses, and have thus assisted the farmer in his demand for higher prices.

plus profits this year, having paid off, during 1913, \$1,500,000 collateral notes. Republic has no outstanding commercial paper, its operations being conducted on a strictly cash basis. It has practically doubled its capacity over the last 10 years. Annual tonnage capacity follows: Pig iron 1,150,000 tons; steel ingots 1,000,000 tons; finished products 900,000 tons; iron ore 2,500,000 tons; coal 1,500,000 tons; limestone 150,000 tons.

In raw material, Republic Steel is in a very strong position. It has a constant supply, which protects it against fluctuations in prices. The iron ore, coal, and limestone owned in fee and by lease by the company have a replacement value, according to Chairman Topping, of \$46,000,000. This is based on average royalty for northern bessemer and non-bessemer ores of 50 cents per ton, southern bessemer of 15 cents per ton, and southern coking coal of 10 cents per ton, thus making the total estimated value of the company's reserves, fixed and quick assets, over \$86,000,000.

## IRON AND STEEL AT BIRMINGHAM

BIRMINGHAM—The iron market of the Birmingham district continues to maintain itself on a level of \$11 to \$11.50, the former applying to competitive points north of the Ohio river, and the latter to southern business in a non-competitive field.

One interest reports that inquiries for 1914 delivery are increasing, one inquiry that looks like business being for 10,000 tons.

## GOODYEAR TIRE AND RUBBER

AKRON, O.—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company reports net sales for year ended Oct. 31, 1913, of \$29,000,000. Net profits were \$2,041,000, equal to 33 per cent on the common stock. This compares with 50 per cent earned on the common stock last year.

## NEW FINANCING IS PLANNED BY CONSOLIDATED GAS

NEW YORK—Consolidated Gas Company plans to issue \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 6 per cent convertible debentures for stockholders' subscription at par to extent of 20 per cent or 25 per cent of holdings. These are to retire \$15,000,000 6 per cent notes which mature Feb. 25, 1914, and to provide to more or less extent for additions and betterments. The debentures will require public service commission approval. Application will be made as soon as the commission approves the New York Edison stock issue and Astoria Light, Heat & Power issue of stocks and bonds.

On account of the favorable report of the commission's engineers it is a foregone conclusion that the commission on Dec. 8 will approve New York Edison's application to issue \$15,800,000 stock and the Astoria company's application to issue \$5,000,000 bonds and \$9,500,000 stock.

Consolidated Gas Company holds demand notes of the Edison company and the Astoria company and will take the new stock and bonds at par. With the new stock the Consolidated Gas Company will hold all outstanding New York Edison stock, amounting to \$90,000,000, and all the Astoria Light, Heat & Power bonds, amounting to \$5,000,000, and all the stock, amounting to \$10,000,000.

The new stocks and bonds reimburse Consolidated Gas Company for money advanced to those companies for new construction, additions and betterments. New York Edison Company alone has expended \$36,000,000 on such work—\$20,200,000 from earnings and \$15,800,000 borrowed from the Consolidated Gas Company.

To issue any debentures, Consolidated Gas Company will not only have to get the approval of the public service commission but will have to ask the stockholders to permit an increase in the authorized capital stock. This matter is expected to come before the annual meeting of shareholders, which will be held Jan. 26, 1914.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

Quebec railroad has petitioned the state railroad commission for right to build an electric railroad across northern Maine between St. John and Quebec.

The Standard Oil Company has taken over the interests of the Wyoming-Montana Oil Company in the Big Horn basin, Wyoming. Price paid is reported to be \$2,000,000.

Monthly index number of the London Economist for November is 2661, as compared with 2684 for the preceding month. Heaviest decline was in minerals, which fell off 19 points to 495.

Secretary Coburn of Kansas board of agriculture, says that the fall sown wheat in Kansas aggregated 8,880,000 acres, the largest in the state's history. He places the condition of this wheat at 97 per cent, the highest since 1900.

Massachusetts public service commission has approved issue of \$1,000,000 20-year 5 per cent bonds by the Massachusetts Northeastern Street railway, proceeds of \$870,000 for refunding purposes and \$130,000 for payment of floating debt.

Five of largest automobile concerns in Detroit—Ford, Cadillac, Studebaker, Chalmers and Lozier, are employing 31,000 men against 22,600 a year ago, large increase being at Ford factory, where there are 12,000 employees against 8000 last year.

The Lewis Leather Company of Easton, Mass., has incorporated under Massachusetts laws with authorized capital of \$200,000, comprising 10,000 common and 10,000 preferred shares, par \$10. Entire capital, with exception of 12 shares, represent secret formulae and secret process.

## SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled by The Christian Science Monitor, Dec. 5)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore—S. Brown; U.S. Charleston, S. C.—J. J. Kneesh; U.S. Chicago—S. W. Stevens of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; 300 Summer st.; Fulton, N. Y.—F. E. Goodson; U.S. Havana, Cuba—J. M. Otero of Fernandez & Co.; U.S. Los Angeles, Cal.—R. H. Jaffa of The Jaffa Shoe Co.; Tour. Los Angeles, Cal.—Edgar Larson of Muse Ferris & Walker; Essex. Los Angeles—Wm. Sander of Golden States Shoe Co.; Essex. New Haven, Conn.—J. A. Sprague; U.S. New York—R. Koch of Standard Mail Order House; Essex. New York—Ben Epstein of Greenbush Steel Cover Co.; Essex. Pittsburgh—Ed Tobey of Kaufmann & Baer; Lenox. San Diego, Cal.—A. Berenson; U.S.

LEATHER BUYERS London, Eng.—E. S. Ward of Fisher, King & Co.; Tour. Toronto, Can.—A. Minister of A. Minister & Co.; Adams.

(The New England Shoe and Leather Association cordially invites all visiting buyers to call at its headquarters, and trade information bureau, 166 Essex street, Boston. The Christian Science Monitor is on file.)

## UNION STREET RAILWAY

Massachusetts public service commission has approved issue of \$250,000 20-year 4½ per cent bonds by the Union Street Railway for refunding a like amount due Jan. 2, 1914.

## SUGAR MARKET

NEW YORK—Domestic refined and spot raw sugars are unchanged. London beet sugar, December 9s 1½d; January 9s 3d; May, 9s 6½d.

## CONSOLIDATED RENDERING CO. BIG BUSINESS

Holding Concern for Rendering, Wool-Pulling, Glue, Fertilizer and Kindred Industries of Swift & Co.

## HAS HAD BIG GROWTH

The fine of \$8000 imposed in the United States district court upon the Consolidated Rendering Company, a Swift enterprise, is the outcome of a suit brought two or three years ago by the government alleging violation of the Sherman act by effecting a monopoly in restraint of trade in New England. While undoubtedly a part of the government's policy to curb the packers, it had no connection with the suits against those interests tried in Chicago.

The company made a plea of nolo contendere, preferring to pay the fine rather than fight the suit, prolonging litigation which might prove more expensive in the end. The charges against officers and directors of the company were not prosed. The status of the company is in no wise affected and it will conduct its business as heretofore.

The Consolidated Rendering Company is really a holding concern for the rendering, wool-pulling, glue, fertilizer and kindred industries of the Swifts in New England, extending from Syracuse, N. Y., to Bangor, Me. It controls no less than 22 large companies and about 92 smaller ones. Even the larger ones, however, are comparatively small units. It was originally incorporated in Maine as the Lowell Fertilizing Company, to manufacture and sell fertilizers, slaughter animals and carry on the general business of a rendering establishment. In 1903 the name was changed to the Consolidated Rendering Company, and it now has \$1,500,000 capital stock.

The rendering business has had a remarkable growth in a comparatively few years, and has developed into one of the most profitable fields of packer operations.

It has been described as "a business which comes nearer making something from nothing than any industry in existence." Materials which were once regarded as waste and thrown away are now utilized. From pure fats are made such products as oleo oil and from bones everything from piano keys and knife handles to chicken feed. Fertilizer is another very important product. Consolidated rendering has a profitable fertilizer business in New England, but comparatively speaking its share is only a drop in the bucket. American agricultural chemical is, of course, the biggest factor in this field.

It is understood that Swift & Co. in its year ended Sept. 30 last did a considerably larger gross business than in the previous year when a total of \$300,000,000 was rolled up. The big increase in 1912 was of, course, due largely to the fact that Swift & Co. took over a \$45,000,000 business representing its share in the National Packing Company which was dissolved under the Sherman anti-trust law. Net profits in the last year were somewhat larger than in 1912 when 11 per cent was earned on the \$75,000,000 capital stock. As illustrative of the narrow margin of profit on packing operations, it is an interesting fact that, while Swift & Co.'s profits amount to about 11 per cent on the capital stock, they represent only slightly over 2½ per cent of the gross business done.

## CHARGE-OFFS OF GENERAL MOTORS COMPANY HEAVY

By the end of the current fiscal year General Motors will have charged off to retire notes or for special depreciation the rather surprising total of at least \$17,000,000. If depreciation charges are even 50 per cent as large as in the 1913 year the total will exceed \$18,000,000.

Of this amount \$10,000,000 will represent direct charges against surplus to readjust inventories as of 1910, when the present management came into power. The other \$7,000,000 will represent sinking fund operations in connection with the serial 6 per cent bonds.

This issue was originally \$15,000,000, but by the time the 1914 sinking fund operations are concluded total will be somewhat under \$8,000,000.

The notes, or bonds as they are somewhat improperly styled, come due in 1915, and there is a possibility that if the company has a good year in 1915 and is flush with cash it will voluntarily retire enough more of the bonds to bring the amount calling for refunding down to an even \$5,000,000. And these \$5,000,000 could very properly be renewed without a sinking fund provision.

This \$17,000,000 is, strictly speaking, a charge outside of ordinary depreciation. For instance, in the late year the company absorbed in operating costs a total of \$1,098,482, representing depreciation of buildings and equipment. And the allowances in other years have also been adequate.

It is the huge aggregate of these special charge-offs and the prospects of their early cessation which constitutes the hope for future dividends on the company. In fact, the total of these \$17,000,000 of special charge-offs exceeds the common stock by \$800.

## BANKERS AT SEA REGARDING MONEY MARKET OUTLOOK

The money market does not ease so quickly after Dec. 1 as was generally expected. Bankers seem to be all at sea regarding the immediate outlook. It is general expectation that trade contraction must finally increase the money supply, but pending Jan. 1 settlements banks are disposed to be very cautious.

Boston banks are not investing to any extent, except to their own people. Credit is still being scrutinized very carefully. There is practically no borrowing for speculative purposes.

On call, money is mostly 5½ per cent with a few exceptions at 6 per cent. Time money is extremely dull. Rates are 5¼ to 5½ per cent for short dates and 5½ per cent upward for six months. Commercial paper sells in a small way from 5¼ to 5½ per cent, mostly 5½ to 5¾ per cent.

In New York money on call at the stock exchange rules at 5½ per cent. There is a continuance of extreme dullness and absence of any feature of interest in the time money market. Lenders have reduced their offerings to a minimum, but no signs have developed pointing to a rise in rates, as the demand for accommodation is correspondingly light. Rates are 5 to 5¼ per cent for 60 days and 90 days, 5 per cent for four, five and six months.

In commercial paper circles a better feeling is in evidence, partly attributable to the favorable impression created by the President's address to Congress. This improvement has been concretely expressed in a broadening of the market, but the terms for the best names remain unaltered, ranging from 5½ to 6 per cent, with 5½ per cent as the ruling rate.

Sterling exchange is steady. Boston sterling rates are: Cables, \$4.80½; demand, \$4.85½; 60 days sight, \$4.81½; commercial 60 days sight, \$4.80½.

## DEPRECIATION IN SECURITIES OF BOSTON & MAINE

There has been a recent depreciation of nearly \$42,500,000 in the market valuation of the shares of the Boston & Maine and its leased lines comparing the high prices of the year with recent low quotations. Of this total Boston & Maine and Fitchburg preferred contribute \$31,692,500 or 74 per cent, the balance of \$10,790,408 representing the decline in the shares of eight of the 20 leased lines in which there have been transactions since Jan. 1.

The following table shows the high and low prices for the securities of the Boston & Maine railroad and its leased lines for 1913 with depreciation:

| Share High            | Low  | Depreciation |
|-----------------------|------|--------------|
| Boston & M. 70.794    | 205  | \$2,227,025  |
| Boston & M. 35.050    | 97   | 2,937,630    |
| do pt 31.498          | 133  | 61           |
| Conn & P 18.000       | 133½ | 1,100        |
| do class 4, 60.376    | 145  | 1,211,520    |
| Conn & P pt 25.000    | 127  | 103          |
| Conn River 32.261     | 260  | 1,955,860    |
| North & Lowell 18.789 | 122  | 77           |
| Maine Cn. 246.072     | 110  | 8,487,000    |
| N B of N H 90.484     | 139  | 828,468      |
| Bentley & Kent 4½     | 127  | 726,320      |
| Pennet Val 34.45      | 150  | 216,000      |
| Total                 |      | \$42,491,914 |

The lines under lease to the Boston & Maine with guaranteed rates of dividend follow:

| Rate                  | Rate                |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| Boston & Lowell 8     | Wilton R R 8½       |
| Concord & Moh. 7      | Peterborough R R 4  |
| Connecticut R. 10     | New Boston R R 4    |
| Fitchburg 1           | Concord & Ptem 7    |
| do pt 1               | Suncook Val R R 3   |
| Conn & P pt 25.000    | Pennet Val R R 6    |
| Conn River 32.261     | North R of N H 6    |
| North & Lowell 18.789 | Manchester & La. 10 |
| Maine Cn. 246.072     | Vermont & Mass. 6   |
| N B of N H 90.484     | Conn & Pass Rvs 6   |
| Bentley & Kent 4½     |                     |
| Troy & Bangor 10      |                     |
| Massachusetts Val. 6  |                     |

## PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD CO. ANNUAL REPORT

NEW YORK—The pamphlet report of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, which has just been issued by Receivers Frank W. Blair, Dudley E. Waters and S. M. Felton in order to preserve the statistical records of the company, shows the following results in comparison with the previous year:

|                         | 1913         | Increase  |
|-------------------------|--------------|-----------|
| Operating revenue       | \$18,007,717 | \$847,236 |
| Operating expenses      | 14,444,034   | 494,001   |
| Net operating revenue   | 3,563,683    | 353,235   |
| Taxes                   | 555,242      | 112,403   |
| Operating income        | 2,988,441    | 465,638   |
| Other income            | 154,945      | 25,233    |
| Total income            | 3,143,386    | 490,871   |
| Interest, rentals, etc. | 4,738,806    | 77,275    |
| Deficit                 | 1,595,420    | \$884,130 |

\*Decrease.

## WICHITA PIPE LINE MORTGAGE

IOLA, Kan.—Mortgage for \$2,000,000 has been filed here by Wichita Pipe Line Company in favor of Colonial Trust Company of Pittsburgh, to secure \$2,000,000 6 per cent bonds recently authorized for pipe line system from Creek county, Okla., to Iola, Kan.

Wichita Company is the present owner of properties of Portland Gas & Pipe Line Co. Property acquired consists of leases, wells, pipe lines and pumping plants over a line 170 miles long.

## ROYAL DUTCH PETROLEUM CO.

LONDON—Of the new stock to be issued by the Royal Dutch Petroleum Company, 4,048,000 florins, about \$1,626,492, will be offered at 820 per cent to Royal Dutch shareholders.

## AMERICAN EXPRESS DIVIDEND REDUCTION NOT A SURPRISE

Lower Rates on Interstate Business Ordered by Interstate Commerce Commission and Steadily Expanding Parcel Post Cut Into Earnings

NEW YORK—The placing of American Express upon an 8 per cent per annum dividend basis, compared with 12 per cent declared theretofore, did not come as very much of a surprise. A reduction of dividends had been pretty confidently expected for weeks prior to action taken last Wednesday; it was only a question of how much of a reduction would be made.

The action of Adams Express Company, a fortnight ago, of maintaining dividends at the rate of 12 per cent, in view of the uncertainty of the future of the express transportation business, had the effect of creating a doubt with many as to whether American Express would after all make any reduction in its dividend; but well informed quarters are of the belief that the action taken by American Express directors, in the light of developments, is by far the wiser course of the two companies, whose dividends for so long have been consistently on a 12 per cent basis.

The reduction of American Express dividends may not be reflected in a selling of that stock, or a weakening of present prices (around 110). The lower dividend rate had been forecasted months ago in the general reduction in rates on interstate express business ordered by the interstate commerce commission, and in the steadily expanding

parcel post. The possibility of a reduction was also intimated in a report made to stockholders last May, when American Express disposed of its Wells-Fargo stock holdings, which amounted to something like 45,000 shares.

At present American Express is earning from express transportation about 5.5 per cent on its capital stock of \$18,000,000, and the indications are that at the end of December the company will show at the rate of 6 per cent or over. But this rate will hardly be maintained after that month, for January is usually a light month in the express transportation field, and on Feb. 1 the 16 per cent lower interstate schedules are to go into effect. So that what the company will earn this year from transportation is problematical, though it may be more or less conservatively set down at about 4 per cent. With income from securities owned yielding between 5 per cent and 6 per cent, the company stands in a very fair prospect of earning the reduced dividend requirements.

American Express was placed on a 12 per cent dividend basis in 1906, since which time and up to the end of last fiscal year, that rate was consistently paid. Prior to that time, from 1901 to 1900, the company paid 8 per cent annually, and from 1882 to 1901, 6 per cent annually.

## BOND OWNERS DISLIKE TO REVEAL THEIR IDENTITY

In states like Massachusetts, Connecticut, Ohio, Wisconsin, where taxes on personal property are high, bond owners have been much troubled over the idea of signing certificates identifying their ownership, for the reason that they fear these certificates will come into the hands of local tax assessors, or will be made available in any way for purposes of local taxation. Many property owners prefer to forego any exemption under the income tax law or even to pay the normal income tax which might otherwise be transferred to the issuing corporation, rather than disclose their ownership.

The treasury regulations say that "any corporation, collecting agency, or person first receiving from the owner any interest coupons or orders for the collection of registered interest, and to whom the certificates above provided for are delivered, should require the person entering such coupons or orders for registered interest to satisfactorily establish their identity."

The regulations read: "Where coupons or interest orders are not accompanied by the ownership certificates the form to be executed by the

first bank, trust company, banking firm, individual or collecting agency receiving the same for collection or otherwise, which must accompany the coupons or interest orders, shall be substantially as follows:

"I (A. B.), the (secretary) of the (N. Y. Bank) of (Boston), do solemnly declare that said (we) has (or have) purchased or accepted for collection the accompanying coupons or interest orders amounting to \$..... and which represent interest matured on \$..... of bonds of the ..... and that ..... received said coupons orders for registered interest from ..... and that no certificate of ownership accompanied said coupons of interest orders, and ..... hereby acknowledge responsibility of withholding therefrom the normal income tax of 1 per cent in accordance with the regulations of the Treasury Department.

Name.....  
By.....  
Address.....  
Date.....

"This certificate shall be dated and signed by and shall state the address of the corporation, organization, collecting agency, or person withholding the tax, with full name and address."

## RAILROAD BOND PRICES AT LOW MARKET PRICE LEVEL

NEW YORK—The average price of 25 representative railroad bonds declined a full point to 83.975 during the past month. It now stands at a lower figure than at the end of any previous month of the year, or for any year since 1907.

As compared with the lowest prices reached by bonds about the middle of June this year the average is now up little more than 1½ points, and as compared with the lowest 1907 panic prices, when the average stood at 79.08, railroad bonds are now up less than five points.

The average price around the end of each month for recent years has stood as follows:

| Follows:      | 1913  | 1912  | 1911  | 1910  | 1909  | a |
|---------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---|
| January ....  | 80.15 | 90.94 | 91.43 | 92.84 | 93.71 |   |
| February .... | 88.04 | 91.14 | 91.15 | 92.97 | 93.90 |   |
| March ....    | 86.98 | 90.82 | 91.44 | 91.88 | 93.81 |   |
| April ....    | 85.67 | 90.68 | 91.43 | 91.10 | 94.20 | a |
| May ....      | 85.43 | 90.68 | 91.56 | 90.98 | 94.30 |   |
| June ....     | 83.99 | 90.14 | 91.43 | 90.65 | 94.00 |   |
| July ....     | 85.10 | 89.86 | 91.40 | 90.87 | 94.14 | C |
| August ....   | 86.70 | 89.57 | 91.10 | 90.42 | 93.70 |   |
| September ..  | 85.85 | 89.06 | 90.23 | 91.61 | 93.54 | p |



# Leading Events in Athletics Harvard Cross-Country

## HARVARD LOOKS FOR FAST CROSS COUNTRY SQUAD

Despite Loss of Two Best Men in This Fall's Team, Crimson Expects to Develop Good Runners for Next Fall's Races

### SHRUBB TO CONTINUE

Despite the fact that the team will lose Capt. R. St. B. Boyd and F. H. Blackman, two of the best runners on this year's squad, prospects of turning out another fast cross-country team at Harvard next fall now appear to be very bright.

Captain Boyd, the intercollegiate champion, will leave a position difficult to fill, while the loss of F. H. Blackman, '14, who finished fourth in the intercollegiate, will also weaken the team. Boyd's only defeat this fall was at the hands of J. S. Hoffmire of Cornell in the dual meet, but the Cornellian was forced to take second place in the intercollegiate. The other men on the squad who will be unable to compete next year are A. R. Boynton '14, A. J. de Gozzaldi '14, W. A. Peckham '14 and W. M. Tugman, Jr., '14. This leaves six vacancies to be filled from the present squad.

Of the men on the squad now, H. G. MacLure '15, C. Southworth '15, E. P. Stone '15 and B. V. Zamore '15 can be counted on to secure places on the team. MacLure was handicapped in his running considerably this year. Next year, however, he should have a successful season and fulfil the possibilities which he showed in 1912 when he secured tenth place in the intercollegiate.

Stone and Southworth are consistent performers, but lack the experience necessary for intercollegiate competition. With this year's experience to profit by, both men should show considerable improvement in 1914. B. S. Carter '15, who was ineligible to compete this year, should prove a valuable addition to the team next season. Last year Carter won eighth place in the intercollegiate race, and took third in the two-mile run against Yale in the spring. From the freshman team R. S. Cook, who captained the squad; H. S. Boyd and A. R. Bancroft are the men most likely to develop into first-class material.

Coach Shrubbs will undoubtedly be retained next year and can be counted upon to develop enough men to insure a strong, well-balanced team.

This year's team had a season noteworthy for its flashes of brilliancy by securing second place in the intercollegiate championship at New York. The first race of the year against Cornell was won by a close margin, giving promise of a successful season. Against Yale, however, the team showed a reversal of form and lost to a competitor generally conceded to be inferior. That the team was capable of defeating Yale is shown by the fact that Yale only secured eighth place in the intercollegiate two weeks later. Cornell, which was defeated early in the season by the university, secured first place in this run.

## SQUASH TENNIS TOURNAMENT TO OPEN SATURDAY

NEW YORK—Most of the ranking squash tennis players in the country have moved up for the national handicap tournament which will begin next Saturday on the courts of the Harvard Club, at No. 27 West Forty-fourth street. The draw of 50 competitors, a record number, was made at the club house Thursday night by Josiah O. Low, president of the National Squash Tennis Association; F. S. Keeler of the Columbia Club; W. H. Y. Hackett and George Whitney, the latter the national champion at the game.

The entry list comprises representatives from five states. The men with the long handicaps are Low, who won the tournament last season; Dr. Alfred Stillman, 2d, twice holder of the national title; George Whitney, the present champion; Frank Kiddie of the Montclair Athletic Club; Sanford Stoddard of the Bridgeport University Club and others.

Stephen Ferron, the professional, will act as marker and referee of the tournament, which is scheduled to hold the courts of the Harvard Club for four days.

## LIST OF ELIGIBLE GOLFERS REDUCED

NEW YORK—There will be only about half the number of golfers eligible to compete in the national amateur championship of the United States Golf Association next year as there were this year at Garden City, for the reason that the executive committee of the U. S. G. A. has decided to limit the field to those rated at 5 or less in the handicap list. Heretofore 6 has been the limit.

In the last list announced by the association there were 442 names, with a dozen or so additions in the summer. The elimination of the six men reduces the list, according to the calculations of last spring, to 170; but quite a few of the men at present rated at 6 will be advanced to the 5 division. At any rate, the list of eligibles will be brought down to not many more than 200.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELDING AVERAGES FOR 1913

| FIRST BASEMEN         |     |      |    |    |
|-----------------------|-----|------|----|----|
|                       | G.  | P.O. | A. | E. |
| Konetchy, St. Louis   | 140 | 1432 | 91 | 7  |
| Donnelly, Cincinnati  | 139 | 1279 | 80 | 14 |
| Hoblitzel, Cincinnati | 134 | 1373 | 60 | 17 |
| Myers, Boston         | 133 | 1344 | 85 | 19 |
| Magee, St. Louis      | 132 | 1443 | 80 | 22 |
| Miller, Pittsburgh    | 130 | 1400 | 78 | 22 |
| Luders, Philadelphia  | 125 | 1353 | 92 | 26 |
| Saiz, Chicago         | 122 | 1472 | 11 | 26 |
| Schmidt, Boston       | 22  | 1472 | 12 | 3  |
| Marsans, Cincinnati   | 22  | 229  | 9  | 8  |

| SECOND BASEMEN      |     |      |     |    |
|---------------------|-----|------|-----|----|
|                     | G.  | P.O. | A.  | E. |
| Huggins, St. Louis  | 113 | 266  | 339 | 14 |
| Egan, Cincinnati    | 97  | 80   | 26  | 6  |
| Grob, Cincinnati    | 113 | 249  | 358 | 23 |
| Magee, St. Louis    | 92  | 49   | 56  | 4  |
| Evers, Chicago      | 136 | 303  | 426 | 30 |
| Knabe, Philadelphia | 148 | 311  | 466 | 33 |
| Woss, Pittsburgh    | 124 | 223  | 314 | 23 |
| Cutshaw, Brooklyn   | 147 | 402  | 448 | 38 |
| O'Leary, St. Louis  | 105 | 235  | 41  | 3  |
| Doyle, Chicago      | 130 | 315  | 435 | 31 |
| Sweeney, Boston     | 137 | 301  | 301 | 45 |
| Phelan, Chicago     | 46  | 56   | 79  | 10 |
| Shaffer, New York   | 44  | 63   | 8   | 8  |
| Butler, Pittsburgh  | 28  | 62   | 74  | 12 |

| THIRD BASEMEN                   |     |      |     |    |
|---------------------------------|-----|------|-----|----|
|                                 | G.  | P.O. | A.  | E. |
| Robert, Philadelphia            | 145 | 181  | 225 | 11 |
| Devlin, Boston                  | 89  | 83   | 13  | 4  |
| Mowrey, St. Louis               | 131 | 143  | 284 | 21 |
| Smith, Boston                   | 59  | 64   | 72  | 14 |
| Herron, New York                | 84  | 95   | 139 | 13 |
| Byrne, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia | 123 | 174  | 208 | 22 |
| Grant, Cincinnati, New York     | 51  | 54   | 54  | 5  |
| Smith, Brooklyn                 | 151 | 173  | 241 | 13 |
| Dolan, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh | 39  | 40   | 70  | 8  |
| Whitted, St. Louis              | 28  | 28   | 53  | 6  |
| Phelan, Chicago                 | 47  | 47   | 127 | 12 |
| Shaffer, New York               | 81  | 115  | 136 | 21 |
| Imelina, Chicago                | 127 | 139  | 222 | 36 |
| Zimmerman, Chicago              | 91  | 96   | 170 | 27 |
| Dodge, Cincinnati               | 91  | 96   | 170 | 27 |
| McDonald, Boston                | 25  | 25   | 61  | 13 |

| SHORTSTOPS           |     |      |     |    |
|----------------------|-----|------|-----|----|
|                      | G.  | P.O. | A.  | E. |
| Tinker, Cincinnati   | 101 | 223  | 320 | 18 |
| Wagner, Pittsburgh   | 103 | 289  | 321 | 24 |
| Hummel, Brooklyn     | 103 | 289  | 321 | 24 |
| Berchman, Cincinnati | 103 | 289  | 321 | 24 |
| Marville, Boston     | 143 | 317  | 473 | 43 |
| Bridwell, Chicago    | 143 | 317  | 473 | 43 |
| Doyle, Philadelphia  | 143 | 317  | 473 | 43 |
| Fletcher, New York   | 130 | 245  | 435 | 50 |
| Whitted, St. Louis   | 137 | 287  | 435 | 50 |
| Phelan, Chicago      | 17  | 17   | 124 | 16 |
| Fisher, Brooklyn     | 131 | 263  | 364 | 32 |
| Butler, Pittsburgh   | 137 | 263  | 364 | 32 |
| Berchman, Cincinnati | 54  | 97   | 113 | 14 |
| Corrigan, Chicago    | 37  | 47   | 80  | 13 |
| Shaffer, New York    | 37  | 47   | 80  | 13 |

| OUTFIELDERS                                |     |      |    |       |
|--|-----|------|----|-------|
|  | G.  | P.O. | A. | E.    |
| Booe, Pittsburgh                           | 22  | 27   | 41 | 1,000 |
| Leach, Chicago                             | 129 | 271  | 45 | 3     |
| Whitted, St. Louis                         | 41  | 111  | 5  | 1     |
| Evans, St. Louis                           | 41  | 111  | 5  | 1     |
| Wickland, Cincinnati                       | 24  | 27   | 1  | 60    |
| Magee, St. Louis                           | 105 | 220  | 21 | 276   |
| Becker, Cincinnati, Philadelphia           | 63  | 136  | 9  | 148   |
| Miller, Chicago                            | 135 | 338  | 13 | 8     |
| Kommers, Pittsburgh                        | 44  | 77   | 4  | 83    |
| Whent, Brooklyn                            | 129 | 330  | 19 | 10    |
| Williams, Chicago                          | 18  | 30   | 4  | 1     |
| Good, Chicago                              | 145 | 321  | 14 | 10    |
| Parker, Philadelphia                       | 138 | 282  | 22 | 10    |
| Mensor, Pittsburgh                         | 145 | 321  | 14 | 10    |
| Olson, Pittsburgh                          | 138 | 282  | 22 | 10    |
| Oakes, St. Louis                           | 123 | 236  | 7  | 11    |
| Bescher, Cincinnati                        | 147 | 297  | 24 | 11    |
| Snodgrass, New York                        | 150 | 321  | 22 | 13    |
| Muse, Philadelphia                         | 94  | 170  | 12 | 7     |
| Curry, Pittsburgh                          | 120 | 250  | 14 | 11    |
| Stengel, Brooklyn                          | 119 | 270  | 16 | 12    |
| Stengel, Brooklyn                          | 119 | 270  | 16 | 12    |
| Cravath, Philadelphia                      | 141 | 280  | 20 | 10    |
| Schultz, Chicago                           | 130 | 181  | 13 | 9     |
| Monahan, Philadelphia                      | 214 | 214  | 9  | 11    |
| Moran, Brooklyn                            | 129 | 131  | 13 | 13    |
| Seymour, Boston                            | 18  | 34   | 4  | 2     |
| Zinn, Boston                               | 35  | 38   | 6  | 9     |
| Bates, Cincinnati                          | 111 | 192  | 19 | 12    |
| Mitchell, Chicago, Pittsburgh              | 135 | 327  | 23 | 11    |
| Meyer, Brooklyn                            | 28  | 47   | 3  | 5     |
| Shaffer, New York                          | 15  | 27   | 3  | 2     |
| Hummel, Brooklyn                           | 27  | 27   | 3  | 2     |
| Collins, Brooklyn                          | 27  | 27   | 3  | 2     |
| Devore, New York, Cincinnati, Philadelphia | 79  | 125  | 12 | 12    |
| Titus, Boston                              | 75  | 94   | 8  | 9     |
| Clymer, Chicago, Boston                    | 75  | 94   | 8  | 9     |
| Cather, St. Louis                          | 57  | 67   | 8  | 7     |
| Lord, Boston                               | 62  | 81   | 4  | 8     |
| McConnell, New York                        | 19  | 19   | 1  | 2     |
| Conner, New York                           | 15  | 16   | 1  | 2     |
| Griffith, Boston                           | 35  | 35   | 7  | 8     |

| CATCHERS                    |     |      |     |    |
|-----------------------------|-----|------|-----|----|
|                             | G.  | P.O. | A.  | E. |
| Whaling, Boston             | 7   | 328  | 84  | 4  |
| Killifer, Philadelphia      | 120 | 570  | 166 | 9  |
| Gibson, Pittsburgh          | 48  | 182  | 34  | 3  |
| Burns, Philadelphia         | 38  | 158  | 10  | 15 |
| Clarke, Cincinnati          | 160 | 378  | 131 | 11 |
| Coleman, Pittsburgh         | 24  | 68   | 21  | 2  |
| Hartley, New York           | 129 | 408  | 46  | 7  |
| Raiden, Boston              | 87  | 377  | 111 | 12 |
| Shinn, Pittsburgh           | 63  | 353  | 151 | 14 |
| Kling, Cincinnati           | 63  | 353  | 151 | 14 |
| Fischer, Brooklyn           | 51  | 193  | 65  | 7  |
| Miller, Brooklyn            | 70  | 479  | 148 | 18 |
| McLenn, St. Louis, New York | 104 | 324  | 170 | 10 |
| Archer, Chicago             | 103 | 455  | 138 | 19 |
| Hildebrand, St. Louis       | 116 | 379  | 143 | 2  |
| Neyers, New York            | 49  | 127  | 38  | 6  |
| Brennan, Chicago            | 58  | 194  | 67  | 10 |
| Booth, Philadelphia         | 50  | 194  | 67  | 10 |
| Kelly, Pittsburgh           | 40  | 135  | 31  | 7  |
| Howley, Philadelphia        | 22  | 48   | 15  | 3  |
| Wingo, St. Louis            | 98  | 346  | 132 | 9  |
| Roberts, St. Louis          | 10  | 44   | 11  | 9  |

| PITCHERS                          |    |      |     |    |
|-----------------------------------|----|------|-----|----|
|                                   | G. | P.O. | A.  | E. |
| Alexander, Philadelphia           | 35 | 10   | 10  | 92 |
| Fromme, Cincinnati, New York      | 35 | 7    | 44  | 31 |
| Rixey, Philadelphia               | 35 | 1    | 39  | 40 |
| Crabtree, New York                | 25 | 6    | 32  | 33 |
| McQuillan, Pittsburgh             | 25 | 6    | 32  | 33 |
| Bark, St. Louis                   | 19 | 1    | 16  | 17 |
| Adams, New York                   | 43 | 12   | 67  | 1  |
| Ames, New York, Cincinnati        | 39 | 2    | 67  | 1  |
| Suggs, Cincinnati                 | 36 | 8    | 64  | 1  |
| Curtis, Brooklyn                  | 30 | 11   | 50  | 2  |
| Seaton, Philadelphia              | 52 | 15   | 80  | 2  |
| Mayer, Philadelphia               | 39 | 3    | 48  | 1  |
| Robinson, Philadelphia            | 39 | 3    | 48  | 1  |
| Rudolph, Boston                   | 23 | 16   | 81  | 2  |
| Sallee, St. Louis                 | 50 | 12   | 72  | 2  |
| Demaree, New York                 | 31 | 1    | 38  | 1  |
| Smith, Chicago                    | 20 | 1    | 38  | 1  |
| Tesreau, New York                 | 41 | 13   | 73  | 2  |
| Mathewson, New York               | 40 | 13   | 73  | 2  |
| Griner, St. Louis                 | 34 | 7    | 69  | 2  |
| Chalmers, Philadelphia            | 39 | 3    | 35  | 1  |
| Harmen, St. Louis                 | 42 | 22   | 75  | 2  |
| Dickson, Boston                   | 19 | 6    | 26  | 1  |
| Ragan, Brooklyn                   | 44 | 7    | 76  | 3  |
| Marquand, New York                | 40 | 2    | 46  | 2  |
| Lavender, Chicago                 | 40 | 2    | 46  | 2  |
| O'Toole, Pittsburgh               | 43 | 5    | 36  | 2  |
| Perritt, St. Louis                | 42 | 16   | 67  | 4  |
| Hendrix, Pittsburgh               | 42 | 6    | 67  | 4  |
| Witte, New York                   | 45 | 5    | 68  | 1  |
| Cannizz, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia | 29 | 11   | 58  | 4  |
| Hess, Boston                      | 25 | 15   | 58  | 4  |
| Neak, St. Louis                   | 40 | 12   | 58  | 4  |
| Brennan, Philadelphia             | 18 | 4    | 12  | 1  |
| Moore, Philadelphia, Chicago      | 19 | 6    | 41  | 3  |
| Tyler, Boston                     | 39 | 13   | 107 | 9  |
| Johnson, Cincinnati               | 44 | 5    | 75  | 6  |
| Rucker, Brooklyn                  | 41 | 5    | 75  | 6  |
| Stack, Brooklyn, Chicago          | 34 | 3    | 22  | 2  |
| Brown, Cincinnati                 | 30 | 5    | 20  | 2  |
| Humphries, Chicago                | 28 | 8    | 37  | 4  |
| Reubach, Chicago, Brooklyn        | 25 | 9    | 35  | 4  |
| Packard, Cincinnati               | 39 | 4    | 40  | 3  |
| Yingling, Brooklyn                | 26 | 8    | 34  | 4  |
| Harter, Cincinnati                | 17 | 4    | 10  | 1  |
| Shenoy, Chicago                   | 17 | 4    | 10  | 1  |
| Perdue, Boston                    | 38 | 7    | 21  | 3  |
| Allen, Brooklyn                   | 34 | 6    | 30  | 4  |
| Cooper, Pittsburgh                | 22 | 3    | 20  | 2  |
| Benton, Cincinnati                | 23 | 7    | 35  | 4  |
| James, Boston                     | 24 | 7    | 35  | 4  |
| Richie, Cincinnati                | 15 | 2    | 14  | 3  |
| Geyer, St. Louis                  | 30 | 2    | 19  | 4  |

| CLUB FIELDING |      |      |      |      |
|---------------|------|------|------|------|
|               | G.   | P.O. | A.   | E.   |
| Philadelphia  | 4350 | 2081 | 214  | 6654 |
| St. Louis     | 183  | 4064 | 2063 | 219  |
| Pittsburgh    | 155  | 4196 | 1851 | 226  |
| New York      | 196  | 4253 | 196  | 254  |
| Cincinnati    | 156  | 4116 | 2035 | 251  |
| Brooklyn      | 152  | 4106 | 1893 | 243  |
| Chicago       | 185  | 4116 | 185  | 280  |
| Boston        | 154  | 4110 | 2003 | 273  |

**FULTZ DENIES REPORTS**  
NEW YORK—President D. L. Fultz of the Baseball Players Fraternity issued a statement Thursday night in which he denied a report that a number of members of the fraternity had signed contracts to play with the Federal League in 1914.

**PHILADELPHIA RELEASES PITCHER**  
PHILADELPHIA—The Philadelphia National League Baseball Club has released Pitcher Finerman to the Birmingham club of the Southern league. Last season Finerman played with the Lowell team and also with the Scranton club of the New York State league.

## S. T. MANSON BEATS A. A. STAGG IN 19 HOLE GOLF MATCH

Framingham Man Wins Exciting Contest in First Round in Annual Fall Tournament

PINEHURST, N. C.—The first round of match play in the tenth annual autumn golf tournament resulted in some close matches, the keenest that of S. T. Manson of Framingham and the famous coach, A. A. Stagg of Chicago University, which went to the nineteenth green, where Manson's 3 on a par 4 hole won the match.

Stagg was 1 down at the turn, took the tenth, halved the eleventh, won the twelfth and halved the thirteenth. Manson then won the next two holes, making him 1 up. He lost the sixteenth, making the score all even going to the seventeenth, which he won. Stagg captured the home hole, squaring the match. Stagg had a longer drive on the nineteenth than Manson, but the latter placed his ball within about three yards of the cup on a wonderful second shot and holed out in a below par 3. The summaries:

First division, first round—F. S. Pusey, Havana, beat S. A. Hennessy, Cooperstown, 2 and 1; C. L. Becker, Woodland, beat P. L. Gallagher, Montclair, 6 and 5; Tom Kelley, Southern Pines, beat F. D. Wilkerson, Youngstown, 1 up; F. J. Moran, Metacomb, beat C. B. Dudson, North Fork, 4 and 2; E. A. Manson, Framingham, beat A. A. Stagg, Chicago, 1 up (19 holes); H. Segerman, Englewood, beat George F. Brown, Huntington Valley, 8 and 7; the Rev. T. A. Chestnut, Salisbury, beat H. S. Spelling, Brae Burn, by default; Dr. J. H. Brown, Montclair, beat R. C. Steele, Youngstown, 3 and 1.

## YALE FOOTBALL HAS SUCCESSFUL FINANCIAL YEAR

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—That 48,000 tickets were sold for the Yale-Harvard game in Boston last month and 33,000 for the Yale-Princeton game here a week earlier and that the gross receipts from those two sales were \$160,000 was stated Thursday by Everett Thompson, head of the Yale ticket department.

Mr. Thompson said that the 1913 football season, from a financial point of view, has been the most successful Yale ever had. The Brown game had an attendance of about 20,000, a little below that of the last two years; but for the Princeton game there was a capacity sale, and the 48,000 at the Harvard game—4000 more than the previous best record, made six years ago—was the largest attendance at any athletic event in this country.

Yale's net earnings from the Princeton and Harvard games he set at \$35,000. The maintenance of the wooden stands on Yale field, he said, averages \$12,000, but next year, when the new bowl is completed, this will be entirely eliminated.

For the earlier games nearly 2000 season tickets issued to students yield comparatively little and the total net earnings of the minor games are probably not more than \$4000.

## CROSS-COUNTRY RACE TOMORROW IN N. Y. FOR TITLE

NEW YORK—Entries have closed for the national cross-country championship to be held at Van Cortlandt park tomorrow. This is the chief event of the year, but though open to all America only S. W. Root of Philadelphia will oppose the metropolitan runners for individual honors.

Hannes Kolehmainen is among the Irish American A. C. entries and W. J. Kramer, the present champion, will carry the colors of the Long Island A. C. S. J. Leslie, winner of the junior race, and W. Kyronen, the young Finn, are others likely to be prominent at the finish.

The entries follow:  
Irish-American A. C.—Hannes Kolehmainen, John Eke, T. Barden, G. J. McN



# THE HOME FORUM

## "POETS AND POETRY OF BUFFALO"

POETRY is growing popular. One takes up with approval and the best of wishes a volume entitled "Poets and Poetry of Buffalo," edited by James N. Johnston. It is a book that collects not only poetry written by people in Buffalo, but about Buffalo, as on some special occasion. As no attempt is made to give information concerning the writers one is not always sure that the poet was long a resident of Buffalo. His sojourn there may have been brief, or he may have been connected with some important event of the city for which he wrote a piece of poetry.

The verses of the Hon. Jesse Walker, going back into the '30s, comprise the first book of verse printed in Buffalo, so far as the editor knows. The first poem cited is one printed on a broad

sheet of silk to celebrate the opening of the Erie canal in 1825. The author is "Master Dixon." He said among other things:

Ye brethren dear who now unite,  
In this grand scene of pure delight,  
We now have reached the glorious height,  
The level of Lake Erie.  
Accomplished is the grand design  
The work of level, square and line;  
O, Masonry, the art was thine  
To triumph o'er Lake Erie, etc.

Jesse Walker has a poem beginning:

Deep in the solitude,  
Of the darkened wood  
Where never but had stood

With hammer alone  
Fast by a ledge of rocks  
A man of youthful locks,  
With oft repeated knocks  
Has shaped a hearthstone.

Among the poets grouped here we find Richard Watson Gilder, who wrote of the Pan-American exposition, naming Buffalo the city of light. David Gray is another familiar name, and Anna Katharine Green and Sophie Jewett are well known. Edward Christy's name appears as does that of James S. Metcalfe. Other writers found in well-known magazines and in volumes of collected verse are Philip Goetz, Augustus Grote, Charles Wells Moulton, Frederick Peterson, Robert Cameron Rogers, Caroline Mischka Roberts, Edith Eaton Cutter, Bessie Chandler, Charlotte Becker, George Hibbard, Henry Howland, Annie R. Annan, Amanda Jones, Anson G. Chester, Irving S. Underhill, Allan Gilman Bigelow, Helen T. Hutcheson, Julia Ditto Young, Marjorie Wilcox and the Rt. Rev. Arthur Cleveland Cox. There are 120 names in all.

### Religion Is Growth

In some men religion is a continual growth. They are always in harmony with God. Silently and unconsciously, erect as a palm tree, they grow up to the measure of a man.—Theodore Parker.

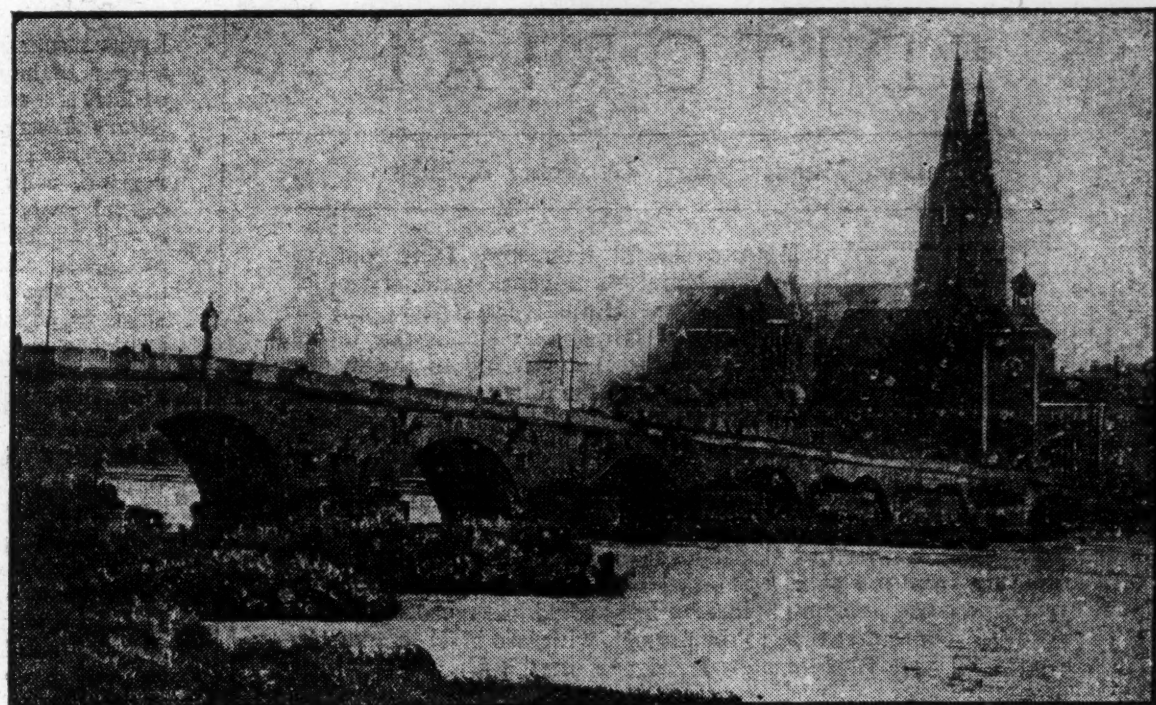
## New School Examinations

A new system of examinations and promotions in the public schools is being tested in Portland, Ore. The Oregonian says that promotion is now to be left to the judgment of the superintendent and under him to the teachers, instead of being governed entirely by the former mechanical tests. Such examinations as are held will be made constructively helpful instead of attempts to make the pupil's progress difficult. It is well known that the best student in the class sometimes fails in examinations, while poorer students may "cram" for them and get through. Another active educational work in Portland is lectures for grown people, such as are offered by Reed College and the state university. Lecture rooms in the public library are also constantly busy.

## Jujube Trees for America

Jujube paste is a familiar dainty, and now this delicious fruit of China is being grown by the experimenters in the agricultural department at Washington to test its fitness for American orchards. The jujube is as valuable as the best dates and can be grown much farther north, it is said. The jujube tree is well known throughout the far east and in the tropics of Africa and Australia. The National Geographic magazine says that it grows from 30 to 50 feet high and the fruit is used in all the ways that dates are used.

## VIEW OF CATHEDRAL, RATISBON, BAVARIA



(Reproduced by permission)

RATISBON, in central Bavaria, is situated on the right bank of the Danube just at its junction with the Regen, whence the German name of the town, Regensburg. Originally a Celtic city, it became the Castra Regina of the Romans. It was the place from which Christianity spread over Germany and was the capital of the dukes of Bavaria. In 1245 it was made a free imperial city and, being the chief center of the Indo-Levantine trade, became one of the most flourishing cities in southern Germany. From 1663 to 1806 it was the regular meeting place of the Imperial Diet. In 1810 the city was ceded to Bavaria, to which it has belonged since.

Ratisbon, with its narrow streets and gabled—and in some cases fortified—houses, is in its older parts a typical German town of the earlier, as Nuremberg is of the later middle ages. It is full of interesting buildings, the chief amongst them being the cathedral, founded in 1275, completed in 1534, and restored during the nineteenth century, when its twin towers were added. It is small, but a fine example of German Gothic architecture. In the cloisters are the twelfth century All Saints chapel, and the still older "Old Cathedral." The thirteenth century church of St. Emmeran, formerly the church of an abbey, which, having been founded in the seventh century, was one of the oldest in Germany, is remarkable for its detached bell-

ry, an unusual feature of German churches. Its beautiful old cloisters are surrounded by the former abbey buildings, which since the beginning of the nineteenth century have been the residence of the princes of Turm and Taxis. Ratis-

bon is connected with the suburb of Stadl am Hof on the other side of the Danube by a stone bridge over 1000 feet long which was built 1135-46 and many of whose piers rest upon small islands in the middle of the stream.

## CUZCO OF INCAS LIKE ROMAN CAMP

THERE is great fascination for the explorer in the remains of the Inca civilization in Cuzco, their ancient capital. Ernest Pizotto is out with a new book of sketches of South America. He says that the old plan of Cuzco was like that of the Roman camp, two long streets intersecting at right angles and each ending in a gate, with towers at the four corners of the walls. The streets extended out in long country roads and cut the territory into four great provinces. The Incas called their land Tawantinsuyu, or the Empire of the Four Provinces, quite as indefinite a name as that of the great American republic, the United States.

The great walls of the Inca palaces and temples still remain. Those of the fortress on the hill that overlooks the city are the most amazing of them all. It seems impossible to conceive that human hands ever raised those enormous stones on the top of that sheer hill. One of them by actual measure was 36 feet long, the rest of them average 18 to 20 feet. Three huge towers crowned these great walls. The walls are marvelous for the nice perfection of their joining. There is no mortar, yet the stones are cut so perfectly that there is hardly a place where the smallest knife blade can be pushed between. If they had not been used as quarries by the Spaniards and their descendants it is probable that they would have stood as firm as ever, unchangeable as the hills themselves.

The accounts of the decoration of the temples are also amazing. Gold to the Incas was of no more value than any other material. All that was found was

sent to the temples or to their ruler. They called it the "tears of the sun." The walls, ceiling and floor were heavily ornamented with it. "Thick inlaid with patines of fine gold," in a very literal fact. On one wall was a giant representation of the sun with gold rays going out from it, all encircled jewels. Atahuapalpa for his ransom filled a room 33 by 20 feet with golden vessels that represented a value in money of something like \$17,000,000.

## MAN DOETH NOT LIVE BY BREAD ONLY

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

IN THE eighth chapter of Deuteronomy we have these words of the Hebrew lawgiver, Moses: "Man doeth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord doth man live." In the fourth chapter of Matthew, and also in the fourth chapter of Luke, Christ Jesus quotes this passage almost verbatim, as he meets and masters the temptations of the devil (evil). To the thoughtful, prayerful student of the Scriptures the direct or practical meaning of the passage is plain. Man doeth not live by material bread only, but by the bread (the Word) of God, Spirit.

To mortal sense it would seem that man lives wholly by material bread, and so deeply set has the seeming become that this bread is commonly called "the staff of life." It was this seeming, this erroneous belief, which Moses and Jesus attacked when they bade men and women know that even in the human or fleshly state their existence and harmony depend not alone upon material bread or other material things but upon God, Spirit and spiritual things. To put it differently, they endeavored to awaken mortals out of their false, dreamy methods and ways and to center their attention upon the eternal and sure facts of being; to shake their reliance upon so-called material substance and strength and to place it upon spiritual substance and strength.

The Bible cites many instances in which individuals have known and demonstrated that the real bread of life is not that bread made from meal or flour, but is the Word of God. Today Christian Science, as discovered and set forth to the world by Mary Baker Eddy, is giving to students of the Bible a spiritual discernment of the true bread so needful to all men. Through a clear perception of the Christ, or divine Truth, the exact, scientific and practical verity of being, is disclosed to mortals.

The earthly career of the great Teacher shows plainly that he relied not upon material bread for sustenance and strength but upon "the bread of God." It is true that he ate and drank with those about him, but it is also true that he once fasted "forty days and forty nights" without any impairment of either physical or mental vigor.

At another time, when his disciples were concerned because he did not partake of the material food before him, he told them that he had meant to eat that they knew not of, and that this food, this bread, meat and drink, was to do the will of God and to finish His work. In other words, the Master aimed to show that the bread which gave him unlimited power and endurance was

mental, not material, and that it was the expression or reflection of divine intelligence, divine Mind.

Not only did Christ Jesus prove the wonderful power of Mind over matter in his own daily experiences, but he proved it also in the experiences of others. We are all familiar with the story, related in the four gospels, which tells how the Master fed the five thousand. And the performance of this great work came as a grand lesson just before the celebration of the passover, a feast of the Jews, which was regarded as a very important event, but which emphasized the material more than the spiritual. The five thousand, seeking help, thronged the Master. Considerate and compassionate, he taught them concerning the kingdom of God, Spirit, and healed all who had need of healing.

Evening came, and the disciples, solicited of the bodily comfort of the multitude, requested the Master to send them away that they might go into "the towns and country round about and lodge and get victuals." But the Master said, "Give ye them to eat." Andrew replied that there was at hand only five barley loaves and two small fishes, and he asked: "What are they among so many?" Jesus commanded that the company be made to sit down, and when the command had been obeyed he took the five loaves, gave thanks, and distributed among the disciples, and they among the multitude. He did likewise with the fishes, and all the people ate and were satisfied. When the fragments had been gathered up, twelve baskets, so the record states, were needed to hold them.

The multitude looked upon this demonstration in their behalf as a miracle or supernatural accomplishment; that is, as a setting aside of established law and order to permit a special interposition on the part of Deity. To the limited mortal, material sense of the people the demonstration was indeed miraculous, but to Christ Jesus, he who knew and was ever proving the omnipotence, the omnipresence of God, Spirit, and the consequent illusion of so-called matter and its laws, the demonstration was simply a natural and regular act or exhibition of divine power. To him Spirit was the real Principle and support, the real creator and governor of the universe and all that it contains; and so to him the substance of Spirit, "the bread of God," was the life and being of man.

Christian Science is today declaring that if men and women strive to gain the true or spiritually scientific understanding of the Scriptures, and if they practise accordingly, they can, in exact proportion to their understanding, re-

peat the works performed by the ancient worthies, and more particularly by the Master, who said that these works could be repeated by all who believe on him—who really understand the Christ-power. Christian Science does not teach, however, that its students can at once transform themselves and put aside their every material belief, habit, custom and way. In this connection we read in the text-book of this Science, written by Mrs. Eddy: "To stop eating, drinking, or being clothed materially before the spiritual facts of existence are gained step by step, is not legitimate. . . . Imperfect mortals grasp the ultimate of spiritual perfection slowly; but to begin aright and to continue the strife of demonstrating the great problem of being, is doing much" (Science and Health, p. 254).

### Counsel of the Stars

The solace of the stars is sweet, and the stillness has a voice I understand. It seems to say, "Patience, work, gentleness."—Max Ehrmann.

## HAWAII'S SCHOOL OF WORLD PEACE

THE Mid-Pacific Institute is the picturesque name of an institution that promises to be of great influence in the movement for world peace. It is situated on a beautiful farm on the outskirts of Honolulu and is a combining of three former schools. Kawaiahua Seminary was founded in the early sixties by Dr. Luther Gulick to educate Hawaiian girls. The girls include now Koreans, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, as well as Hawaiians and an occasional Filipino girl. Miss Mabel Bosher is the principal and there are about 100 girls. Mills Institute is a second of the group, founded by Frank W. Damon, now president of the United States. The Japanese Christian boarding school is the third. The Congregationalist says that the institute offers a 13-year course in English and Chinese and has Bible study running throughout the course. There are industrial and agricultural courses besides the regular studies.

Its location makes it peculiarly able to do the work of welding the youth of the Pacific lands into a mutual understanding and that fellowship which the right sort of school always means for its alumni. Theodore Richards, manager of the Friend, called the oldest paper west of the Rockies, has instituted the Friend peace scholarships in this mid-Pacific school. The Friend awards them to students from the far east who write the best essays on peace. Five scholarships have already been awarded in Japan

for essays on peace between America and Japan. Others will follow in China and Korea and the Philippines. Count O. Kuma, president of Waseda University, Japan, is cooperating enthusiastically in the plan and leaders in the peace movement all over the world are observing the experiment with high hopes.

### "Making the Most"

Making the most of life's the thing. Singing, if it is your gift to sing, Hooping if it is your gift to hoe, Glowing if it is your gift to glow, Making the most of life—that's all; Answering with all of your heart the call, Meeting the issue and standing pat, On whatever the toil life finds you at, Sure in your own heart you're trying to do.

That toil the best it has ever been done A whole world wide and a whole world through.

### Sunset

Speaking of sunsets, have you ever realized how comprehensive every sunset is? While your eyes seek the west the unseen artist is throwing a changing panorama on a much broader canvas. Often the east outrivals the west in larger detail and in more delicate tone. Here great cumuli clouds pile up in rosy-tipped billows rising from turquoise, amber or pale green seas. At the same moment the southwest is flooded with warm, melting tones of apricot, peach, amber and pale blue. Directly overhead are white or softest rose-pink fleeces flecking a sky of intense pure blue, sometimes it is a peculiar steel blue—never a tone seen anywhere except at the zenith.—Helen R. Albee in "A Kingdom of Two."

## GLOCKENSPIEL IN THE ORCHESTRA

THE humbler or occasional instruments of the orchestra though less familiar in their mechanical action and their origin than the famous ones, are perhaps all the more interesting when one does stumble on some information about them. The glockenspiel or orchestra bells are an example of this. The oldest glockenspiels were seen in old MSS. of the middle ages, and consisted of a set of bells on a frame played by steel hammers. The steel harmonica is a later development of the glockenspiel which has instead of bells 12 or more bars of steel graduated in size to make the pitch. These bars lie horizontally across two bars of steel set in a steel frame shaped like a lyre. In productions of Wagner's "Walkure" the use of the glockenspiel is noted in the last

act, as well as in the waltz in the last scene of "Meistersinger." The keyed harmonica is used when chords are required, as in the "Magic Flute." In this a little hammer is attached to a key to be depressed by the fingers. The key strikes a bar of glass or steel. The French word for glockenspiel is carillon, which means a chime. For the chimes in "Parsifal" B. J. Lang had to have a special instrument made for his concert production years ago, it is said. They hung from an iron frame, long slender cylinders of steel that gave exquisite sound. This is the new form that many chimes take nowadays, instead of the traditional bells. A chime of bells that is struck by a hammer instead of rung or a set of bars so struck is properly called a carillon in English.

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## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Almost Seven-League Boots

A young man has invented a pair of roller skates which would have made the man in the seven-league boots scurry to keep ahead. These skates are connected with electric batteries which the boy carries strapped to his shoulders. He thinks that these skates can run for 15 or 20 miles on one charge of the batteries and at the rate of about 12 miles an hour. He ran all round the floors of the electric exhibit in New York, using his legs only to steer with. He is now trying to work out some way to use a gasoline motor which will give more speed at less expense. Gasoline will also be lighter to carry than the storage batteries he is now using.

### Locust Beans

Locust beans give out a popping sound when subjected to heat and help to make a merry evening round the fire. Somebody writes to the Monitor that these beans in the golden brown pods should be gathered instead of thrown away and brought into the house for the winter evenings. They can be used

as a rattle or a pair of clappers and add fun to folk dancing and marching. As an accompaniment to story telling round the fire, each story teller throws one into the fire when he begins, and then the sudden popping of the beans, one by one, comes into the story in a very funny way, as if to emphasize the words here and there. They burn with a pretty colored light and often can be used to wake up a lazy fire.

### Lost Just a Little

Bertie's sister, who is five years older than Bertie, is trying to teach him to take care of his books. The other day she could not find "Robinson Crusoe" on the nursery book shelf. "Where is it?" she asked. "I haven't seen it for several days. What have you done with it?" "I know where it is," said Bertie, trying to speak with assurance. "Well, where?" "Why, it's only lost a little," he faltered; "kinder in the barn, or round outdoors some'er; p'raps up garret, or behind the woodpile, I guess!"—Youths Companion.

### Picture Puzzle



What geographical division of land?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PUZZLE  
Entrance, desert, subjects, object.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Friday, December 5, 1913

### Coal Supply of the United States

AMONG several interesting facts contained in the Monitor's advance summary of the report of the United States geological survey on coal is one that stands out in bold relief, namely, that relating to the increase of production in the thirty years ending with 1912. In 1882 may be said to have begun that remarkable period—still continuing—of commercial and industrial expansion following reaction from the artificial conditions created by the civil war and culminating in the panic of 1873. In 1877, when Rutherford B. Hayes became President, the depression resulting from the panic was in its most pronounced stage and five years more had to elapse before business could be regarded as wholly normal. From that time to the present, with two brief interruptions—in 1893 and 1907—material progress in the United States has been marvelous.

It may be expressed, as the report referred to expresses it, in coal production statistics, or these may be avoided to some extent by the employment of coal industry comparisons. As for instance, in the statement that the total coal production of the United States in 1912 was five and a half times greater than that of 1882. Again, in 1882 the United States stood as a poor second among the coal producing countries of the world, Great Britain's output being 70 per cent greater. In 1889—seven years later—the United States passed Great Britain, and in 1912 the relative positions of the two nations were exactly the reverse of what they were in 1882. This great increase in coal production, of course, was due in the period named to the tremendous increase in the volume of American industry. Constant additions to steam power were required and the mines were constantly requisitioned for the fuel necessary to the generation of this power. Population increased also, and with national prosperity came a popular desire for greater comfort in home life, so that coal was used for heating purposes more freely than in any previous period. As a consequence of the two forms of demand coal production in the United States during the thirty years increased from 103,551,189 short tons to 534,466,580 short tons.

The present rate of coal consumption in the United States is more than 500,000,000 tons a year. In all the world the annual output is about 1,364,000,000. Last year's production in the United States was about 40 per cent of the whole. Excuse has been sought for the high price of coal in this country in the increased consumption, but sought in vain. There is neither a scarcity nor likelihood of a scarcity of coal in the United States. The area of its present available coal fields is 310,296 square miles. In addition to this is an area of 160,705 square miles of coal land not as yet thoroughly examined. And in addition to both, there is an area of 31,805 square miles of coal land that will require deeper mining than is now practised. But counting nothing aside from the actual available supply, there is an immense total within reach of the pick and shovel. Manifestly fuel should be one of the cheapest commodities in the United States. That it is not so is due to no shortage of supply but rather to very imperfect economic conditions.

OTHER American cities than Chicago, at present aiming to develop and to extend their traction lines, may be interested in the announcement that the underground electric railways of Paris are carrying at the rate of more than 400,000,000 passengers a year. The moving of urban populations expeditiously and comfortably is quite as much of a European as an American problem.

### Voters Active in the City Elections

IN a score or more city elections in New England this week there is gratifying evidence of a lively interest in home politics. However negligent men may be as to state and national voting, they respond to the opportunity to select their municipal officials. It was ordinary in the voting to have the number reach or approach 90 per cent of the registration. The exceptions are supplied in the cities that had only partial elections, on the familiar principle that men will not concern themselves about the filling of minor offices, a rule by the way that would probably show them to no greater advantage than the women, if they were restricted to voting for members of the school committee only. Even though a full ticket and a lively campaign are required to bring out the vote in a high percentage it is still reassuring that when these conditions are supplied the citizens respond. Local governments are not going far wrong or staying wrong for any great length of time when there is such general alertness and interest as these elections clearly show.

The other reassuring testimony of the municipal elections is to the independence with which men pass upon candidates. Even where the party designations remain on the ballot and nominations are made in party primaries, there is a disregard of the label in the effort to get men for the offices who are, or seem to be, the best. Republican cities elect Democratic mayors, Democratic strongholds turn to Republican candidates, city councils are elected of a different party color from the mayor, and school committee members are chosen with no apparent thought of the source of their nomination. The uselessness of party designations is a less serious reason for their removal than would be any indication that they were followed with disregard of the merits of the candidates, but it helps to bring about their abolition. To the extent that the selection of men to administer city affairs is influenced by national party affiliations it is obviously misguided, but the cheering fact is that the voters ignore that guidance.

That the selections are uniformly the best, or that the voters prove themselves controlled only by calm and discriminating judgment, may not be claimed, but if the people have secured the sort of city government they want this is no trifle.

DENVER is thinking of removing its great welcome arch at the railway entrance to the city. It frequently happens that the home people become tired of looking at things of this kind about the time strangers are beginning to take a real interest in them.

LITIGATION against capital in federated form, alleged to have restrained trade in defiance of law, is a common phenomenon in contemporary American experience; and it is likely to increase if new laws, now looming on the horizon, come into effect. More rare is official prosecution of federated labor, federated agriculturists and federated venders of goods. Indeed, the legislative department of the federal government, more sensitive to popular pressure than either the executive or the judicial arm, has endeavored recently to cripple the power of the department of justice in any determination it may have to enforce laws against monopoly impartially.

Persons who realize the disintegrating effect upon essential democracy where any such differentiation between offenders is fostered or condoned have been somewhat cast down by the refusal of President Wilson to imitate his predecessor in declining to be party to a manipulative trick by which a rider on an appropriation bill is made the instrument for formal limitation of the activity of the department of justice. Not even the formal pledge of President Wilson that his signature on the bill with its objectionable rider in no way would influence him or his attorney-general silenced the critics. Now that, by direction of the attorney-general, prosecution of the United Mine Workers Union has begun in the federal court in West Virginia, criticism of the President's opportunism may be somewhat modified.

The nation that once begins to differentiate between groups or classes of citizens as to their liability before the law is in danger of getting away from a root principle of democracy. If privilege by express donation of lawgivers is divisive, so also is privilege by express exemption of the kind set forth in the amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill; and congressmen and senators who were responsible for the exemption were its champions not because of the justice of the scheme but because of its supposed personal and partizan advantages.

The effort to reduce "privilege" as an element in national political, industrial and commercial life will succeed, we think, only if it be fairly managed and inclusive in its scope. It is fashionable now and requires little moral courage to condemn the selfish few. To tell the truth about the selfish many and to discipline them calls for more resolution.

### Choosing the Philippine Staff

PRESIDENT WILSON in his latest definition of his Philippine policy and the retiring governor-general, W. Cameron Forbes, in his Boston City Club speech, agree on an evolutionary policy for the process of Filipino self-government. They agree also as to the right of a Democratic administration to be represented by a Democrat serving as governor-general. On this point dissent is possible, yea, exists among not a few Americans who deprecate any raising of partizan tests in connection with control of dependencies. The differences between the President and the retiring governor-general appear when problems of manning the subordinate administrative staff of the islands and accepting Filipino advice emerge for settlement. Mr. Forbes would have retained in the service tested department heads and experts, so that the new governor-general might make such changes of policy as he deems necessary on the basis of past experience. The President and the new administrative chief already have substituted untried Americans for men of experience, and are extending representation of Filipinos in executive as well as legislative positions at a faster rate than Mr. Forbes thinks prudent. Nevertheless Mr. Forbes is not hypercritical or censorious. He suspends judgment and awaits results, realizing that what the President has done by executive decree he can withdraw as summarily, if his policy of trust in Filipino capacity proves unsound.

The President, it will be observed, in his address to Congress expressly guards his right to retreat. But to a greater extent than his predecessor in office, and to a greater extent than Mr. Forbes, he is inclined to take Filipino advice as to what the insular form of home rule should be. "By their counsel and experience, rather than by our own, we shall learn how best to serve them," he says. Whereas Mr. Forbes is for a process of education, with promotion "a result of proved efficiency, giving them only what is good for them, not always what they want." Two radically different theories of administration of dependencies by trustees are summed up in these contrasted phrases.

THREE states, Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota, acting through their publicly supported and controlled universities, have agreed on a joint program of community amusement and instruction. Intrastate education and uplift has passed on to the stage of interstate cooperation. The result will be that in 1914-1915 rural communities and small towns in these commonwealths will have a higher grade of lecturers, entertainers and musicians going to them. The local lyceum has won, as its booking and managing ally, the state university. By the cooperation of three states, longer circuits can be worked out for the touring artists and managing expenses reduced. The necessary administrative machinery already exists in the well organized "extension" divisions of the universities which, in their own efficient way, have been testing the plan sufficiently long to know that it has its merits when given half a chance.

No one at all conversant with the effect upon national character and intellect of the "lyceum" of a mid-nineteenth century generation of Americans, or of the more recent Chautauqua assembly, will underrate the significance of this new movement for improving the recreational and cultural life of regions of the country remote from the larger centers of population and from the inspirational facilities which cities provide. The state of today, facing the task of dispersing knowledge and training citizens in matters of taste and use of leisure, is fortunate in having at its service academic institutions of a type new to humanity. They exist to serve not the few but the many. They do not wait for pupils to come to them. They go where the people are and they give them what they need.

To persons aware of the part that rightly administered lecture courses and concerts may play in the elevation of a community, news of this seriously planned interstate campaign will come with a call

### Capital and Labor Equal Before the Law

for thanksgiving. It is a higher kind of "interstate commerce," beneficial to all who share in it. The peripatetic teacher and entertainer gains a wider audience and longer season of employment. The hearer gets a higher grade artist for a smaller price of admission. The academic managerial bureau has the satisfaction of wider civic utility. Society has its personal units disciplined by the attrition of thinker with thinker and refined by the influence of art.

THE fundamental problems of cooperation in industry and government exist, persist, and are solved totally irrespective of differences of sex. That is to say, the venerable issue of centralization or decentralization as a dominant principle of action was as certain to arise sooner or later in the woman's suffrage movement as it was in the conservation movement. No cause can include a nation within the scope of its propaganda, aim for a federal constitutional amendment and presume to dictate to a national executive what he should and should not do, and yet expect to continue to do business on lines laid down when the area and unit of political activity was single, the state. Hence it was inevitable that the two contending groups, nationalists and localists, should clash at the suffrage convention held at Washington this week. Theoretically a majority of the delegates undoubtedly were for strengthening the central national organization. But as for compulsory paying for it—aye, there was the rub! So victory perched on the banners of the champions of state supremacy and voluntary pecuniary aid of the national organization.

The experience of both parties to this controversy will have its valuable educational effect. Already, on a question of internal administration of group affairs, a body of newly enfranchised or would-be citizens have been brought face to face with one of the enduring problems of party and national government, one which men have fought over for centuries, popular favor now swinging to one extreme and now to the other. In settling the group problem on a matter of loyalty to the cause of equal suffrage, the women will pass through a process of education fitting them to act more intelligently when, as citizens, they vote for or against federalism or nationalism in the twentieth century variants.

### Check to Suffrage Unity

ONE HUNDRED Washington housewives propose the establishment of a school in which negro girls are to be thoroughly taught in kitchen and general household service. Already, it is said, money has been raised with which to begin operations, and we are told that a New Yorker to whom the enterprise appeals has given assurance of substantial aid toward its maintenance as soon as the institution shall be set going. The ladies who are taking a leading part in forwarding the scheme have in thought the engagement of the services of graduates of the Pratt Institute and Columbia University. It is said, also, that they expect cooperation from the bureau of chemistry of the department of agriculture.

Now it will at once strike those familiar with the conditions in Washington, a city close to a plentiful supply of what may be called, for convenience' sake, the raw material, that such a school as that proposed might easily be founded and might easily be made a financial success as a business enterprise. Philanthropy need not enter into the undertaking beyond the preliminary stages. Colored girls are available in great numbers. Thousands of them are already in domestic service in Washington and vicinity. They are faithful, willing workers as a rule. If they fail in proficiency it is because they have not been taught. A school such as that proposed, conducted with the sole purpose of training domestic help, would not only prove a boon to the housewives of Washington but a blessing to the negro girls. That thousands of them are compelled to accept the lowest wages and insecure positions today is due mainly to the fact that they have been denied the training that would make them valuable to employers and good wage-earners.

Regardless of prejudice, those entitled to pass judgment will freely maintain that no better domestic service is obtainable than that rendered by trained colored help. The difficulty lies in the lack of it, and this difficulty can be overcome by the establishment, not only in Washington but throughout the country, of domestic service training schools for negro girls.

### Stay-at-Home Travel Also Grows in Popularity

THERE is an interesting parallel to the constant and swift gain of travel abroad in the increased popularity of the travelog. Not yet may everybody tour the world, although at the pace the number is increasing of those who may and do one might calculate the day when only the few will stay at home. As it is, they turn from the pier, where they have watched half a city sail in a single ship, to the public hall where some purposeful traveler is telling the story of his wanderings, powerfully aided in the delineation by the dissolving views or the motion pictures. Such audiences may know as much at the season's end as do the actual sojourners. The New Englander who brought back a fine collection of pictures of the show places of England, but could not just remember whether he saw Windsor castle or not, may not be such an exception after all. The traveler by proxy would be surer of his ground.

It is not so long ago that Mr. Stoddard was making an almost pioneer effort with his collection of world pictures to lead people through the wonder places and beauty places and finding only a moderate number ready to be led. That was near the beginning of the actual United States interest in oversea travel. The old New Englander stayed at home, actually and in thought. The lyceums and lecture courses in their day had no room for the retailer of foreign experiences. There were great looming home questions to discuss. Philosophy was wanted rather than descriptions and narrations. Contrast the indifference of a half century ago or even the moderate interest of a quarter century with the thronged halls for moving pictures that bring the world within the circumference of a half dollar and the charmed audiences of the travel lecturer.

Statement of the change is enough to carry its own argument of a broadened human interest and of preparation for the world unity that acquaintance helps to promote.

### Interstate Community Uplift Plans